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Winesap apples in standard bushel box

Some Things to Think About

The first thing any fruit-grower is interested in is the future of his business. The man who has a bearing orchard wants to know this because he must decide what part of his attention should be given to fruit; and the man who is just at the point of planting an orchard, or who has young trees coming on, wants to know because the success of his whole investment and all his work depends on the profits to be made from fruit in the future.

Fruit Profits

In the fall of 1911 we said in our advertisements that by 1920 the wealthy farmers would be the fruit-growers. There will be other wealthy farmers, for thrift during many years always will bring its reward; but no farmers will get wealth so easily or so quickly as those who grow fruit. It is a part of nineteenth-century progress. Every man who has land, and every man who can get land, should open his eyes to the fact that fruit-growing is now the best-paying business in America, and that it is getting better year by year. There are sound reasons for this state of affairs, reasons that have sprung into being during the last ten or twenty years. Fruit-growing is no more a passing fad than is wheat-growing or coal-mining.

Up to within the last fifteen years fruit was thought to have little real food value. It was considered a light dessert, to be eaten when you wanted something that tasted good. It never was considered to have much nutritive value, though a few people thought that it was health-giving and medicinal. Now all this is changed. Apples, for instance, are now known to contain more actual food, pound for pound, than potatoes. Fruit has come to be recognized universally as the safest food to eat, and when eaten at the right times and in proper amounts will help the body to get in good condition and stay so.

Market Demand

These facts are mentioned here to show why the present demand exists. Knowledge of the food-value of fruit will become ingrained in every man, woman and child, more and more, as time passes. That this is taking place, is shown by the fact that families who formerly were satisfied with a bushel of apples, a few peaches at ripening time, and a couple of quarts of berries, now buy and use fruit half the year. Foreigners nearly always are fruit-eaters before they come across the water, and they want fruit when they come here. The movement for more fruit takes in every class. There are more fruit-eaters, and every one of them eats a bigger share of fruit than formerly. A few years ago it was almost impossible to go to a city market and buy apples or any other fruit that was not badly bruised. With apples the barrel never was a good market package. Every specimen packed in a barrel is a damaged specimen when it comes out. With peaches and other fruits it was the same—the effort of the grower ended when he got a package that would hold together a bushel or so. He didn't care much how the consumer found the fruit. Now the apple-box is replacing the barrel for all the better grades, peach-baskets in carriers deliver peaches to consumers in a condition almost as perfect as when they left the orchard; cherries, plums and quinces that have been shipped 3,000 miles, with never a bruise, are to be bought on all the markets.

Improved Methods

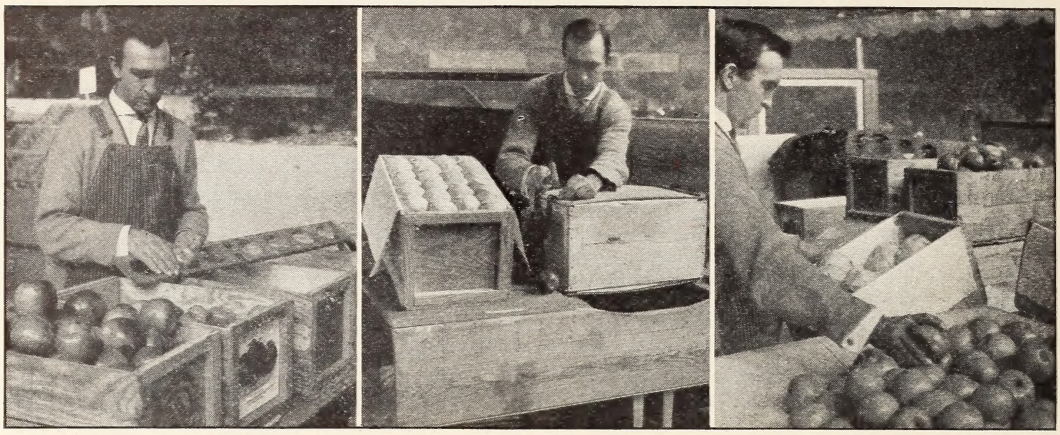
In orchards, similar revolutions have taken place. Good orchardists no longer use props some years and have empty trees other years. They thin their fruit, and grow larger, finer specimens. It is pure carelessness to have wormy fruit, as proper spraying will control codling moth, just the same as it controls scales and other fruit and tree enemies. Pruning, cultivating and fertilizing have their place in producing fine fruit—fruit that sells on any market, when packed right, for twice and even five times what were highest prices a few years ago. Even at that, consumers are getting more for their money, for all the fruit they buy is perfect, and there is no waste. So the orchardist who will take proper care in producing his fruit, and then pack it right, always will find markets at prices that pay all expenses and leave at least enough to make 10 per cent interest on a valuation of $1,000 an acre for his orchard.

This brings up another point. There are tens of thousands of acres of land over the East which are not paying wages of $1 per day to the workers, let alone interest on the money invested. Such farms can be bought very cheaply—some for as low as $5 per acre, and any number for $10, $15, or $20 per acre, including the buildings. Even where the farm will sell today for $50 or more an acre it will pay to consider the following: The amount of returns paid by well-managed fruit-farms is getting to be so well known that there are plenty of buyers eager to purchase bearing orchards for very high prices. Three hundred dollars an acre seems to be about the lowest price paid, and $500 and up to $1,000 frequently are reported. We are planting orchards with a view to selling them as soon as they begin bearing.

Fruit Land



Left—Five-year tree bearing 188 apples. Right—Six-year tree with 250 apples. That's how your orchard should average



Grading, wrapping and packing apples. Eastern growers must use this style of packing. For details, see pages 122 to 128 of "How to Grow and Market Fruit"

Now, it costs only from $50 to $100 an acre to properly subdue the land, buy trees and plant them, then prune and cultivate and spray these trees till they are five years old and bearing. Proper care will be pretty certain to make five-year apple or pear trees produce a half-bushel of fruit each. Each year after that the crop will increase half as much again till it reaches twenty bushels or so around the twelfth or fifteenth year. Peaches, plums and grapes will begin bearing profitable crops the third year, and strawberries the second year. Suppose you gave the trees the very best of care, and it cost you almost $100 an acre, scattered over the five years. Add to that $50 for the cost of the best land you could buy, and you still have at the very least a profit of $150 an acre for your work of developing an orchard. That is, if you decide to sell. If you keep your orchard, you will make much more out of it, for the commercial orchards of the East are now making a net profit of from $100 to $400 an acre every year.

Cost and Returns

Can you not see where you should plant ten, or twenty, or fifty acres of your farm in apples or pears or other fruits? You can prepare the land on short notice and get the trees in, even though you do not have on hand enough money to finish the work. You will need only enough to buy the trees and a few special tools. Then grow crops of strawberries, tomatoes or other such fruit in between the trees, giving the needed cultivation and producing profitable cash crops. You can pay all the expenses of taking good care of the trees from what you produce between them till they bear, then gradually diminish the amount of inter-crops grown, till the trees are in full bearing at ten or twelve years of age. It is by all means the best way eastern farmers have of making their farms pay better, without so much man-destroying drudgery as lumbering or grain-farming requires.

Our Trees Are Budded from Bearing Orchards

Any fruit tree or plant inherits the bearing characteristics of its parents, and not all trees or plants of the same variety bear alike; in fact, hardly any two trees, even in the same orchard, produce fruit alike in color or quality, or produce the same amount every year, while a good many trees are practical failures because they produce only poor fruit, or have so many off years.

Because of this, it is of prime importance that buds or grafts be cut from bearing trees that show satisfactory characteristics, and that a system be used which will absolutely assure us that the young trees produced are tagged correctly—that every bunch of buds is followed carefully from the time it is cut from the parent trees till the young trees are planted in the orchard. Such care means an orchard that will produce 100 per cent more fruit than one planted with trees propagated under less favorable conditions—may mean in figures no less than $100 an acre every year to the orchardist.

True to Name

We will not consider trees that do not prove true to name. An error such as that is inexcusable. It is where the trees are true to name, but of inferior bearing habits, that the most harm is done. The grower will worry along with them, thinking they will bear "next year," hoping against hope, and never quite realizing what the real trouble is.

By our system we cut buds for propagating from bearing trees only, where each tree is tagged and its habits are matters of record. Not only do we guarantee that our trees will prove true to name, but that they will be of a superior strain or type of each variety.

The beginning of this "pedigree" idea undoubtedly was in our test orchard of peaches near Berlin. Here we have six or more trees each of over 100 varieties. On a tag on every tree, careful records are kept of what each one has yielded, the date of blooming, ripening, etc., growth records, and every other point that will be of value to us in judging the varieties. We cut buds from these trees, plant out breeding orchards of our own with the young trees grown from such buds, and discard the trees that prove in any way inferior. This system makes us absolutely sure of every tree we grow, and shows what the results should be in your orchard; for with such selected trees there is no reason why you should not get big crops, provided you give the trees proper cultivation, spraying and pruning.

We are prepared to carry out this idea in all our nursery work, for we own, wholly or in part, bearing orchards containing over 225,000 trees. These orchards are operated for profit, the same as though we were fruit-growers only, enabling us to judge correctly of the possibilities of fruit-growing, as well as giving us propagating wood from the bearing trees.

Harrison Orchards

If you possibly can, come to Berlin when you are ready to buy trees. We will show you what they look like growing in the nursery blocks. You can pick out what you prefer, and have those identical trees shipped to you at once or taken care of till you are ready. We also will show you the parents of the trees you select, if you want to see them. This is the only business-like way of buying young trees, and in every way is more satisfactory than buying by mail, although we give every possible attention to mail orders. The few dollars you spend for car-fare will come back to you many times over in results from application of methods you observe while here. We will pay your hotel bill during your visit here, and you will be under no obligation whatever to buy from us.

Come to Berlin

Berlin, Maryland, is located on the "Eastern Shore," about 150 miles south of Philadelphia. If you live south or west of Baltimore, the best way to get here is to come to that city, and take a steamer across to Clayborne, where you can get a train for Berlin. If you live anywhere north of Baltimore, or can reach Philadelphia easily, you will find it best to take the Pennsylvania Railroad at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, and go down through the length of Delaware—a very pleasant ride. Should you wish to take this route from Baltimore, instead of crossing the bay, you need only come north to Wilmington. See the map below. The ocean is only seven miles from here.

This Year

During the past year we have reorganized our staff thoroughly and made it possible to take care of a great deal more business. With new men and new methods we hope to handle every order in a manner entirely satisfactory both to our customers and ourselves, getting the shipments off at the earliest possible moment that the ripeness of stock, condition of the weather, etc., will permit, and making the fewest possible mistakes. You will be treated right whether your order is for a few strawberry plants or for ten thousand apple trees.

We have a large wholesale business, supplying other nurserymen with many trees. This year, our apple, peach, pear and cherry trees are as fine as they can be grown. We also direct particular attention to our Concord and Moore's Early grape vines, to our 11,000,000 strawberry plants, a good many of which are Klondyke and Gandy, to our stock of asparagus roots in five varieties, to our hundreds of thousands of California Privet plants, in nine grades, to our Norway Spruces, Colorado and Koster's Blue Spruces and Pyramidal Arborvitæ, and to our Norway Maples.



"COME TO BERLIN," and we'll show you what perfect trees are

How to Grow and Market Fruit

We have published a 150-page guide-book, which contains what we have to say on the methods of growing fruit, from the orchardist's point of view. You will find it most thoroughly dependable, and, we believe, the most up-to-date and complete handbook on the subject that you can obtain.

In "How to Grow and Market Fruit," we tell how to prepare the land, how to select trees, how to plant, fertilize, prune, spray, thin, pick, pack and market. To show you how thoroughly we go into the subject, we tell how to use dynamite for subsoiling and digging tree holes, how to force a tree to bear every year by developing large numbers of fruit buds, how to protect trees from mice, how and when to spray, materials to use and descriptions of fungi and insects. These notes are chosen at random. Get the book—it will answer your questions and make plain and simple all the puzzling orchard problems.

There are nearly ninety pictures showing the difficult points (for instance, the blossoms at just the right stage to spray first, second and third times in spring). The covers are flexible, strong and durable, the book is handsome, and you will keep it for years. We particularly want you to have it if you buy our trees, because we want your fruit-growing to be a success. We will send a copy free with every order for $5 worth of stock, or will send a copy for 50 cents and will rebate the 50 cents when you send a $5 order for stock. **By all means, get this book, —it will be worth dollars to you.**

I am in receipt of your publication "How to Grow and Market Fruit." From a glance through the work it appears to me to be of most practical assistance and I shall make it a requirement of our garden pupils who are studying fruit-gardening to read it carefully.—Prof. H. C. Irish, Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, Mo.



Correct orcharding—at left in May, and at right in picking time, with the cover-crop well up

Why Not Come and Grow Fruit Here Yourself?

The Peninsula of Maryland and Delaware is one of the most favored sections in the world for fruit-growing. Do you think we would maintain our big nurseries here if it wasn't the best place? The ocean is only a few miles away. Salt air kills fungi and insects, makes leaves and bark healthy and tough, and puts the finest color into fruit. Our soil is exceedingly rich, it does not leach, and it requires an average of 30 per cent less working to grow each crop than the usual inland soil. We have fewer enemies to contend with, and many natural conditions favoring us. Add to this the fact that the greatest markets in the world are only from one to four hours' ride or shipping distance away, and that you can sell anything and everything you raise for highest market prices right at the railroad station nearest you, you will see that there is no place like the Peninsula for fruit-growing. Our business connections enable us to get hold of many of the best farms in the country, at times, and we can help you to get established. If you are interested, write us fully. We can direct you to a suitable property, save you car-fare and hotel bills, save time, and probably can arrange much better terms for you than you could get by trying to locate yourself. Land is reasonable here. Living is good. **Come to Berlin, or write us, and learn about this section.**

A Few of the Properties We Offer

Farm No. 1—225 acres on the water, good soil for corn, wheat, potatoes, trucks and fruits. 2½ miles from Berlin. 5-room house, barn, stables and sheds in good repair.

Farm No. 2—95 acres at railroad station. 35 cleared, 60 in woods. Good high land for trucks, strawberries, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, fruits, etc. Can be divided into 10-acre lots if desired. 1 set of buildings.

Farm No. 3—800 acres heavy clay land, 200 acres clear, 600 acres in pine and oak timber, a bargain. 3 sets of buildings, 1 new house and barn. Timber growing fast. Will divide 50 acres or more to a house and buildings if desired.

Farm No. 4—10 acres at edge of corporate limits Berlin; excellent for corn, hay, tomatoes, potatoes, and strawberries. New 7-room house, new barns and outbuildings. Can add as many acres as wanted up to 50.

Farm No. 5—160 acres red clay sandy loam, excellent soil, will grow any crop. Near railroad station, school and churches, a bargain; one set of buildings.

Farm No. 7—173 acres good soil, near railroad station. Can be divided in two farms or more. Will grow wheat, corn, potatoes, etc., excellent for strawberries. One set of buildings. We can build more if customer desires.

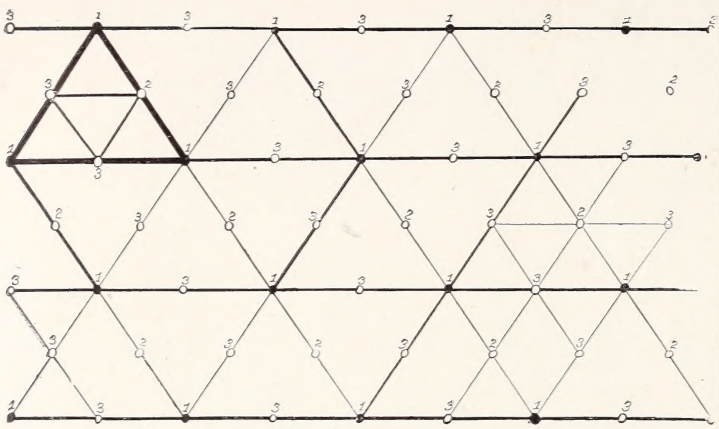
Farm No. 8—50 acres; new house, 7 rooms, near depot, tomato cannery, good for growing potatoes, corn, wheat and stock. Can add 100 acres timbered land to this property if desired.

Cash Prizes for the Best Boxes of Apples

We will offer substantial prizes for the best apples grown on Harrison trees and properly graded and boxed, to be exhibited at any horticultural or fruit show east of the Mississippi river. Any one interested should get the management of the exhibition to take the matter up with us, and we will then make arrangements suitable to the situation. This is well worth looking into. If you have good apples, plan to show them, and win a prize.

Right here we want to say that we are interested in the crops grown on Harrison trees, and will appreciate reports every year as to your success. We, of course, help you all we can with any problem you have. There is no reason why you should fail to give your orchard the very best treatment from lack of knowing what to do. Write us or come to see us. Whenever you have an extra-good crop, we will consider it a favor if you will tell us and give us a chance to buy it. We need all the good apples grown on Harrison trees that we can get, and will pay highest market prices for them.


Harrison's
J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Props.
NURSERIES
BERLIN, MARYLAND
BALDWIN





Left—Diagonal planting system—the best we know of for apples in most sections. Permanent trees (No. 1), 40 feet apart; fillers to be removed in ten or twelve years. (No. 2), and fillers to be removed in eighteen or twenty years. (No. 3), where shown.

Hints on Buying, Unpacking, Planting and Caring for Trees

We begin fall shipment of trees about October 1. Before that time the sap is still active, and wood has not ripened enough to permit digging In the spring we can ship to the South as early as February, and to the North as late as May. Be sure to have your trees shipped in good time. Remember that a tree has twice as good chance to live and will make more growth, if planted in early spring, than when planted too late to benefit by spring rains and growing weather.

As soon as the trees arrive, get them from the station and unpack. Direct sun, a drying wind, or too much heat on the box or bale will be detrimental. Trees should not freeze, but if they are frozen, bury the package entire or put it in a cool cellar without unpacking, and allow it to thaw out gradually. If not frozen and you can not plant at once, heel in the trees, covering tops and all with dirt. If the trees appear dry or shriveled, through delay in transit, unpack and soak roots and tops in water for a few hours, then entirely bury them in damp place till they regain their fresh appearance.

When ready to plant, get a tub, a barrel or a tank in which you can carry the trees with their roots in water. Trim off all broken and bruised roots with a slanting cut on the under side. Dig roomy holes. If you dynamite the subsoil beneath holes, your trees will make as much growth in three years as they would in four or five years planted in plain dug holes. (See "How to Grow and Market Fruit.") Fill in with fine soil about the little roots. Get the dirt into every crevice. Leave no air-spaces. An inch or two on the surface should be loose, as a mulch, to conserve moisture.

Cover the ground for a few feet about newly planted trees with a heavy mulch of leaves or straw. Mice will not chew the bark if you are careful to keep the mulch back six inches or a foot from the trunk. Heap up the earth about twelve inches at the trunk. At planting time, or a month afterward (always in spring), prune the newly set trees. Cut the main stems of peach trees down to 12 or 15 inches, and stems of apples and other trees to less than two feet. Branches of peach must be shortened to inch stubs, but on apple or other trees, a set of frame limbs must be left where you want them. Cut to buds in the desired directions, on whips.

See the introduction to each fruit for the distance apart to plant trees. The following table will tell you how many are required for an acre at any distance apart.

Distance	Triangular	Square	Distance	Triangular	Square
40 feet apart	31	27	12 feet apart	350	305
35 " "	40	35	10 " "	505	435
30 " "	55	50	8 " "	775	680
25 " "	80	70	6 " "	1,600	1,210
20 " "	125	110	4 " "		2,725
18 " "	155	135	3 " "		4,840
16 " "	194	169	2 " "		10,560
15 " "	225	195			

Arrange the trees by a good plan. We illustrate an excellent diagonal planting plan on this page. If apples, put the permanent trees 40 feet apart, then put a filler between each two of these. With pears and cherries the distance apart will be less. (See pages 54 to 62 in "How to Grow and Market Fruit.")

Terms:

Cash must accompany the order, unless it is otherwise agreed.

No charges will be made for packing, at the prices quoted here. We pack as lightly as possible. Special low rates are granted on trees by all express companies.

We guarantee that every plant and tree we sell will be true to name. We are ready, on proper proof, to replace, free of charge, any thing we send out that proves untrue to label; but it is understood that we are not to be held for a greater sum than was paid for the plants.

Claims for deductions on account of errors, etc., should be made within five days after the trees or plants reach you.

APPLES

You likely are interested in the profits that Apples will bring you, in the length of time it will take the trees to come into bearing, in the matter of varieties, in orchard plans, and in the general advisability of planting Apples. We haven't much space here to tell you so many things, but can discuss a few.

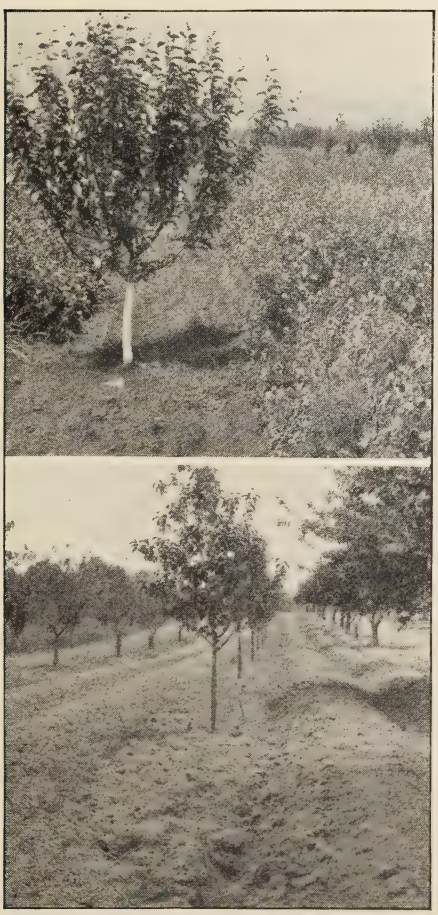
Cost of Growing

It costs, on the average, around thirty cents a bushel to produce and market the finest grade of Apples. This amount will prune, spray, cultivate and fertilize the trees in a modern, scientific manner, and, rightly expended, will make fruit that will bring on most any wholesale market at least $1.25 per bushel. Say we consider a ten-acre orchard as a basis, as that size is easy to handle, and ten-year trees, because, if they have been cared for properly, they will be bearing nicely.

You will have fillers of peach or early-bearing Apples between your standard trees if you are a business farmer; but, in our calculations, we will let the product of the fillers go to pay the expense of the orchard, and concern ourselves only with the Apples produced with the forty or so permanent trees you have on each acre. This tenth year each one of these trees ought to produce eight or ten bushels. In our experience, that is about the average, if we except some of the later-bearing sorts like Spy. But you may think that five bushels will be enough to count on. We don't have to be exact in this, because you will see we have plenty of room to spare.

Cash Returns

Four hundred trees will produce 2,000 bushels when each tree produces only five bushels. These Apples, at 30 cents per bushel, will cost you $600 per year. That figure includes everything—the work you do (wages counted out), the cost of materials used, the depreciation of tools, horses and buildings, and interest on the investment. At $1 a bushel the Apples will bring you $2,000, leaving you $1,400 clear profit from the ten acres, without counting the product from the fillers, which easily can be as much again, or even twice as much. If you get $1.25 for your Apples, as there is every reason to expect, you would have another $500. And even though you get only 50 cents a bushel, which only the most careless handling of the orchard and the worst marketing will make necessary, you will get $200 profit yearly at the very least, out of the ten-acre orchard *after paying all expenses*. If you are a live grower, you can double or treble this.



Careful pruning, clean trees, clover cover-crop, clean cultivation and asparagus planting

Now what grain, hay, vegetable or stock crop could you expect to yield as much? An income of $1,400 from ten acres is $140 from one acre. The best regular wheat income we know of is made on a Lancaster county, Pa., farm, and it runs about $18 an acre after expenses of the crop are paid. We tell you, friends, that you want to get into the fruit business. There is nothing like it at present, and it is growing better all the time.

Why this is so involves so many reasons that you will have to study modern civilization to know it thoroughly. Fifteen years ago the fruit business was just beginning. Since that time people all over the world have learned to eat more fruit. They have found out that fruit will tone up the system wonderfully. In all the cities the demand has grown till now nearly every family must have its quota of fruit. There never is enough. Each annual crop is largely eaten by Christmas, and before that time fruit is so high in price that it is beyond the reach of three-fourths of the people.

With this steady, heavy demand, better methods of marketing were bound to be worked out. The modern box came of this demand, and is a good thing. Grading was found necessary, because the Apples fit into boxes better when they are of the same size, and because people want good Apples, or medium Apples, or poor Apples—they do not want them mixed, or all at the same price. Cold storage, or cool storage, in properly ventilated cellars, and modern shipping, all help a lot. These things are mentioned here to convince doubters that Apple-growing has the great possibilities we say it has, and who want to know why fruit-growing yields so much.

Now fruit-growing is as much better than ordinary farming as a real tune is better than the noise made by some one who can not play a violin or a piano. It's a further development. If you have found it hard work to make things go, study fruit-growing, and by and by you will really live, without the ceaseless struggle that is a part of most farmers' and workers' daily existence.

How soon will trees bear? It depends on the variety and on the care that the trees receive. Such sorts as Duchess, Stayman's, Yellow Transparent, McIntosh Red, Grimes' Golden, Wagener, and others will set thirty to fifty Apples the third year if they have received good care. The fifth year is soon enough, however, to let the permanent trees bear many Apples, and that season they may produce a bushel without harming themselves. After that



The profits of this Apple orchard built the $30,000 home shown

the crop nearly always increases fifty per cent each succeeding year until the fifteenth or so, when it has reached twenty bushels, or more. Other sorts will be only a year or so behind those named. The main thing is to feed and prune and spray the trees right, and they will bear without fail. For Apples to use at home, you want but a few trees. But trees are so easy to plant and care for, and cost so little, that few people want to limit themselves to a number only sufficiently to supply themselves with fruit. In home orchards, plant varieties that ripen their fruit in summer, fall and winter, and you can have Apples the year round. Do not plant too many kinds. Rather have many trees of one, two or three kinds.

For a commercial orchard three kinds are enough. You can command the highest prices only by having to sell large quantities of one variety. Plant the trees in the orchard so that you will secure plenty of cross-pollination. This is a point that has been overlooked, and has resulted many times that we know of in small crops of inferior fruit: 150 feet is far enough to depend on pollen carrying. In the North, McIntosh, Baldwin, Snow King, Greening, Spy, Spitzenburg, Winter Banana, and Duchess are splendid. In the latitude of central Pennsylvania, we would drop Snow King, Spitzenburg and Greening, and would add Mammoth Black Twig, Stayman's, Rome Beauty, Grimes' Golden, Wealthy, Wagener, Jonathan, Stark, and possibly one or two others—depending on the elevation. Look to the description of each kind for notes of where it thrives, and consult other orchardists as to the conditions in your section.

In Maryland and West Virginia, York Imperial, Winesap, Williams' Early Red, and Red Astrachan should be added to the list also, while Baldwin, Duchess and McIntosh are getting too far south to succeed. Yellow Transparent does well almost everywhere.

Elevation and latitude are similar in this way: Every eight feet higher or lower equals a mile north or south, or every degree of latitude equals 500 feet of elevation. You will have to be 36 feet higher than your neighbor six miles to the north to have exactly the same conditions. Get sorts suited to your conditions and your purposes and you will succeed. We strongly advise you to get our book, "How to Grow and Market Fruit," where the reasons why varieties differ in adaptability are explained.

A great many questions are asked us about the time of ripening of the many varieties of Apples. It must be remembered that no accurate statement of when a certain variety will ripen is possible, when merely giving a date, because a hundred miles north or south, or a few hundred feet in elevation, will change the season of a variety as much as two or three months. For instance, Baldwin is a hard, juicy, crisp winter Apple in New York, but in North Carolina it is soft, pale, mealy, and will not keep longer than October. It is the same with other varieties. The selection of the proper kinds for your particular location is a matter of such importance that it will justify thorough investigation before you plant, if you are not well informed on the subject, and you do not find sufficient information here. Your choice is narrowed down by natural limitations to a dozen kinds. We shall be glad to take the matter up specially with reference to your location, if you wish. Should you write, tell us exactly where you are, and give details briefly, including elevation, lay of land, etc.

Apple trees need varying spaces between, depending on the section and the variety. In Delaware, trees grow very large, while in Michigan they are smaller. In Delaware, twenty-year trees often will crowd when 40 feet apart, while 40 feet gives plenty of room in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In Ohio and the colder sections, 30 feet is sometimes enough between. These distances are for permanent trees. Fillers merely occupy the space till the permanent trees get big enough, and may be planted any distance you choose, if you cut them out before they crowd too much. With permanent trees 40 feet apart, enough fillers to bring this down to 20 feet will make a nice orchard to work. Some orchardists who like the intensive cultivation idea, plant fillers 15 feet apart, but this is not to be recommended generally. Another practice is to leave some 40-foot spaces without fillers, planting others.

We want every person who gets any of our trees to read and study "How to Grow and Market Fruit." Get the book right away and be ready for the operations when the proper time comes. The book will cost you nothing because we give it free with a $5 order. The main thing is to secure it and digest its contents. You will see tree life and tree treatment in a different light afterwards. Thousands of practical men have read this book, and so far there is not one we talked with but who has admitted that he learned many valuable things from it.

One-year trees always are best. Don't let any one or anything convince you to the contrary. One-year trees will be as big in five seasons as two- or three-year trees planted at the same time, and will bear sooner. They may be headed as they should be, and finally, they usually cost you less. In short, practical orchardists have ceased to buy trees older than one year, preferring the one-year trees to two- or three-year trees, even when the younger trees cost more. We list two-year trees for those who are not yet convinced; but you had better take our word for it and select one-year trees.

ONE-YEAR BUDDED APPLE TREES

	Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 6 ft.	$0 40	$3 50	$30 00	$250 00
4 to 5 ft.	35	3 00	25 00	200 00
3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00	150 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	125 00
1 to 2 ft.	16	1 50	12 00	100 00

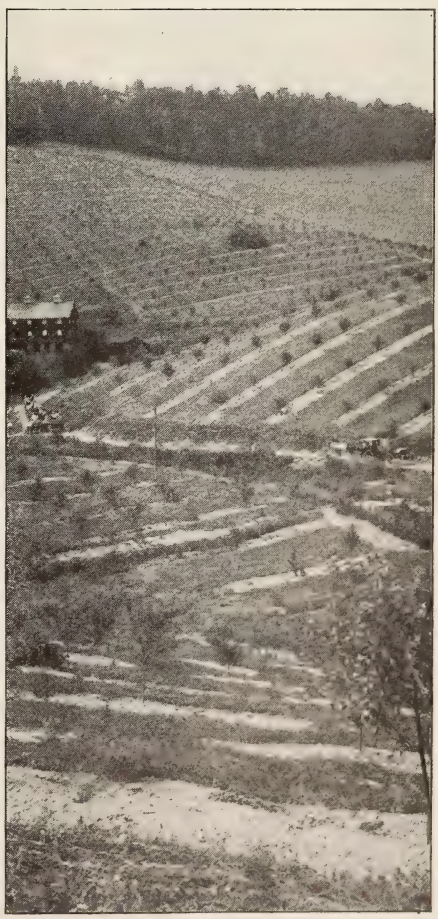
TWO-YEAR BUDDED APPLE TREES

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft.	$0 50	$4 00	$35 00	$300 00
5 to 6 ft.	40	3 50	30 00	250 00
4 to 5 ft.	35	3 00	25 00	200 00
3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00	150 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	125 00
1 to 2 ft.	16	1 50	12 00	100 00

A LIST OF SELECT VARIETIES

BALDWIN. A good late keeper when grown in the North. Standard in the section from New England to West Virginia. Fruit large, round, splendid red all over; rich subacid; splendid shipper. Quick and large grower; yields big crops, but does nor bear young. We have fine Baldwin trees. We recommend it highly for northern Pennsylvania, New York, all of New England and similar country. Good care will make Baldwin trees bear when six years old, if proper cross-pollination with other varieties is secured.

GRIMES' GOLDEN. September to March. Usually rated (at the 40th parallel) as a fall Apple. Good in September, but later on it is even better, and the best markets usually have Grimes' Golden, as far as the supply will permit, through December and January, and even February. Keeps without losing any of its crispness or rich flavor. It is medium-sized, cylindrical-shaped, golden yellow, tender, rich, aromatic, spicy like a peach, subacid, delicious. No better sort exists for eating raw or for cooking, and few Apples are more profitable commercially. Quality is too good for any but the best trade, and will justify packing with all care in boxes. Tree is very hardy and productive, and one of the best fillers, as it comes into bearing very early. Blossoms come late in the spring, frost seldom catches them. A quality Apple in every way, a quality orchard tree in growth, health, and all characteristics, Grimes' Golden is one of our few best sorts. We have thousands of bearing trees in our own orchards—showing what we think of it.



How to raise a perfect orchard cheaply

McINTOSH RED. A Canadian Apple; keeps long, but is mellow and good to use almost from the time it is picked till the next crop comes. Requires no special storage to be kept like fresh. Fruit tender, juicy, subacid. Quick and spreading grower; long-lived; bears big crops. McIntosh Red is the Apple now making Montana's Bitter Root Valley famous. There, as well as in New England, New York and Michigan, its high quality and attractive appearance put it in the lead. It is extra-good for all the higher and colder sections of this country. Trees bear in three and four years, and make fine fillers.

NERO. Here is an Apple possessing great merit, which has received far too little attention from planters of eastern orchards. Deep red, with handsome shading, above medium size, of good quality and excellent flavor; one of the longest keepers; mellows for use in the fall if kept in a warm place, but if stored is fine in May and June. Apples are graded and packed easily, do not show bruises, and hold up well in storage and on the market. The trees are among the most satisfactory that we have. They are hardy, healthy and big; free from disease and productive. We advise you to learn more about Nero, and to make extensive plantings of it.

RED ASTRACHAN. July and August. Medium size; yellow, with large, dark red patches; decidedly acid and juicy; excellent for cooking. A handsome Apple, selling for a good price; vigorous and very hardy. A very heavy bearer every other year. Succeeds well under Atlantic coast conditions south of New York. It is extensively grown through Delaware, Maryland, the Virginias, etc., at the lower elevations. Many New York and New England growers, however, find Red Astrachan a good kind. Their nearness to large markets is in favor, because of its extreme earliness.



This treatment is what young trees require, and such a harrow is a fine implement for the purpose

SPITZENBURG. In certain sections of the East succeeds splendidly and is standard in the West. Grows very finely when well fed and cared for. Medium sized, round; dark red almost all over; firm, crisp, subacid, slightly aromatic. One of the richest flavored of all Apples, and very handsome. Spitzenburg can not be beaten when grown under conditions it prefers. Be sure you are in the right location, then do not hesitate to plant it in any amount.

STARK. Long keeper and a reliable commercial sort. Fruit large, round; greenish yellow, with red stripes; flesh yellow, crisp and mildly acid. Tree a regular bearer; reliable and satisfactory in an orchard; grows even and regular; seldom splits or breaks. Has been planted in the East and in California to a considerable extent during the past twenty years, and these trees have given this variety the reputation of being dependable, even while it is not best quality. One of the strongest growers we have, even more so than Spy. Desirable trees to top-work other sorts on.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. Very late keeper, but mellows for use in the fall. Medium to large, attractive in shape and form; green and yellow, almost hidden by dark red stripes; flesh yellow, not in the least mealy; plenty of juice; quality the finest, ranking with Yellow Newtown and Grimes' Golden. Tree a quick and large grower, and seems to prefer dry soils and those not so rich and heavy. Preëminently the Apple to plant on dry hills where the soil is thin and water often decidedly lacking. Bears young, often producing a half-bushel to a tree when five years old. Bears every year, crops uniformly heavy. Stayman's is now planted in nearly all new orchards in the East, to a large extent. You cannot find a better sort in the whole list, either for bearing habit, size of fruits, looks, or quality. Except at the highest elevations, is almost always our most desirable Apple for east of the Mississippi. Do not hesitate to plant Stayman's Winesap.

WINESAP. Fine keeper; medium size, oblong, smooth, and a fine dark red. Flesh yellow, firm and good. Tree a strong grower, root growth exceptionally strong; regular bearer. One of the very best sorts for lower elevations anywhere south of Pennsylvania. Thrives from tidewater to 1,000 feet in Maryland, and to corresponding elevations south of Maryland. One of the sorts you must not overlook for these sections.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Early summer. Medium to large; cream and yellow; tender, juicy, of fine flavor, subacid; fragrant. Trees very young bearers and yield big crops every year. Hardy, dwarf growers; prefer thin soil, such as hillsides and upland. Yellow Transparent is shown in natural color here. We consider it a splendid Apple and a promising comer commercially, especially at lower elevations in northern states. One of the few kinds that grow and bear as well North as South. Will stand Canadian winters, as well as Georgia summers.

YORK IMPERIAL. A good keeper, which has the advantage of mellowing in time for use soon after picking if not stored to prevent it. Can be kept till the new crop comes. Medium sized; round, irregular; greenish yellow overlaid with bright red stripes; crisp and juicy. Better than a Ben Davis, but does not rank so high as Grimes' Golden. Unusually heavy bearer. York Imperial trees have not missed a crop in the West Virginia section for many years. Does well everywhere—eastern, central and western growers find it equally adapted to their conditions. Often exported and sold for prices approaching those of Hood River Newtowns and Spitzenburgs, or Bitter Root McIntosh.

What Varieties Shall I Plant?

The man who has not gone to the bottom of this variety matter is puzzled at first to know what kind to select. There are far too many kinds offered. We have to propagate a few of every kind, because some misguided individuals demand the poor ones now and then; but just as fast as possible we are leaving those kinds of Apples behind. Do you know that ninety per cent of all the millions of trees we grow are of the dozen best varieties? The other ten per cent is divided up among at least a hundred kinds. The majority of planters are right in their demands, you see, and they take the good trees. So confine your selection to no more than two or three or four of the best kinds and you will win.


YELLOW TRANSPARENT
Harrison's
J.G. HARRISON & SONS, Props.
NURSERIES
BERLIN, MARYLAND



Make your orchard look like this, and it will pay you $250 to $500 an acre net every year

GENERAL LIST OF APPLES

We have described those kinds which rank the highest, and have set their names in capital letters. We urge that you confine your planting to selections from among these. However, some people do not agree with us as to the value of other kinds, hence, in addition to the millions of trees of the varieties listed in capital letters, we grow a smaller number of trees of the other varieties named.

Alphabetical List of Apples

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN, or YELLOW NEWTOWN. Winter. Large, round, or a little lopsided, ribbed, and somewhat irregular. Tree a slow grower and light bearer in poor soils, but rich soil and care will do wonders with it in almost any section of the East or West, north of Tennessee. A world-beater where it will thrive, but no good at all in soils and under conditions not adapted to its exacting requirements.

Aiken Red. Winter.

Alexander. Summer.

American Golden Russet. Fall. Sometimes called Sheep-Nose. Medium sized, round; greenish russet or bronze; juicy, spicy, rich, subacid. Tree productive and vigorous.

Apple of Commerce.

Arkansas Black. Winter.

Ben Davis. Finest keeper known; fine looking. Large; round; yellow, with red stripes; flesh white, juicy, subacid, coarse. Good filler.

Benoni. Summer.

Bismarck. Fall.

Canada Red. Winter.

Carolina Red June. Early summer. Medium sized; dark red; tender, juicy, subacid. Early bearer. Good very early variety for southern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the Piedmont and Blue Ridge country.

Carthouse. Fall.

Coffelt Beauty. Fall.

Cooper's Market. Winter.

Dominie. Winter.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. Summer. Medium size; red-striped; flesh white, juicy and excellent flavored. Trees are natural dwarf growers and make fine fillers; require small root and branch space. Crops nearly always large. One of the important varieties for all sections north of Mason and Dixon line. Thrives and yields well of high-grade fruit at all elevations in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, etc. Tree among the hardiest and one of the few that will stand the climate of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, and other cold locations. You can depend on Duchess to yield Apples you can sell for good prices.

Delicious. Winter.

Early Colton. Summer.

Early Harvest. Summer. Very early, not a good keeper. Small; pale yellow; tender, juicy, subacid.

Early Ripe. Summer.

Early Melon. Summer.

Early Strawberry. Summer. Striped with deep red; acid.

Ensee. Winter.

Fallawater. Fall.

Fall Pippin. Fall.

Fameuse. (Snow). Winter. Medium to large; deep red on white; flavor fair; fine for home use fresh or in cooking. Very handsome; sells at high prices in local markets, but not recommended for shipping. A standard sort in New York and Ontario, where it has a great reputation.

Flora Bell. Fall.

Fourth of July. Early summer. Medium-sized; round or long and slightly ribbed; pale yellow, striped with red; tart and good; home or market. Best suited to sections south of Maryland.

Fanny. Winter.

Gano. Winter. Large; perfect shape; smooth red skin; flat, subacid flavor; fine grained, cottony. Good filler, especially South.

Golden Sweet. Fall.

Gravenstein. Late fall. Large; yellow with red stripes; flesh white, tender, crisp, acid, and fragrant. Among the twenty best sorts; regular bearer; vigorous.

HUBBARDSTON'S NONSUCH. Winter. Large; round; solid; pale red; mild, rich, crisp, tender, not dry. Not a long keeper. Strong grower; bears well every year; comes into bearing early. At the higher elevations in northern Pennsylvania and in New York is a very fine orchard tree and yields splendid fruit.

Ingram. Winter.

JONATHAN. Very late keeper which does not attain its full flavor until January. Medium to large; brilliant red; very highly flavored, juicy, fine-grained, tender, mild, subacid. Quality is fine for home use and for marketing in large or small quantities. Will keep well without special care, and also stand much handling. Tree long-lived, but comes into bearing very young, and produces big crops every year. Jonathan is often the kind to plant in higher Appalachian country. Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and all states to the west having similar conditions, produce fine Jonathans. Farther north it ripens a little small but everywhere is of very fine quality. One of the highest-priced Apples on markets.

Jeffries. Fall.

King (of Tomkins County). Late keeper under good conditions, but gets mellow and good in October. Very red, with just a tint of yellow. Flesh yellow, crisp and juicy; subacid. One of the largest Apples, and at the same time of the best quality. Tree is a slow grower, subject to disease and breakage, and not a big producer or it would be our leading high-priced Apple. For certain sections King is beyond doubt one of the best Apples which can be planted for making money.

Kinnard's Choice. Fall.

Lankford. Fall.

Late Raspberry.

Lawver. Fall.

Limbertwig. Fall.

Longfield. Fall.

Liveland Raspberry. Summer. A good one.

Maiden's Blush. Fall. Valuable sort.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. (Paragon.) Very long keeper of great value. Red; large; round; tender, crisp, subacid; excellent quality in every way. Vigorous and healthy, young bearer, yields big crops every year Dependable and valuable and would be classed among the best half-dozen. In the East many times will be about the best commercial sort. Seems to prefer the lower elevations, that is, altitude of 400 to 1,000 feet in Maryland, and higher or lower, as you are north or south. A most dependable sort under these conditions.

Mann. Winter.

Missouri Pippin. Winter.

Myrick. Fall.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. October to January. Round; very large; greenish yellow; fine for eating raw; splendid keeper; ships well. Should not form a main part of a commercial orchard because crops are not so certain every year as with other standard sorts, due to blossoming early. Extremely hardy, vigorous; bears very young. Especially good in middle Atlantic and New England states, at mid-elevations. Fine packed in boxes. Part of an orchard in Northwestern Greening will help to sell the whole crop for more money.

Northern Spy. Winter. Old standby sort from West Virginia north. Large; bright, light red and yellow; juicy, rich, good flavor. Tree very healthy, strong-growing, rugged. Blossoms very late, escaping frosts. Slow coming into bearing, which is the only thing that keeps Spy from ranking with the most important commercial varieties.

Opalescent. Fall.

Palmer's Greening. Fall.

Paine's Late Keeper. Winter.

Pewaukee. Winter.

Paradise Winter Sweet. Winter.

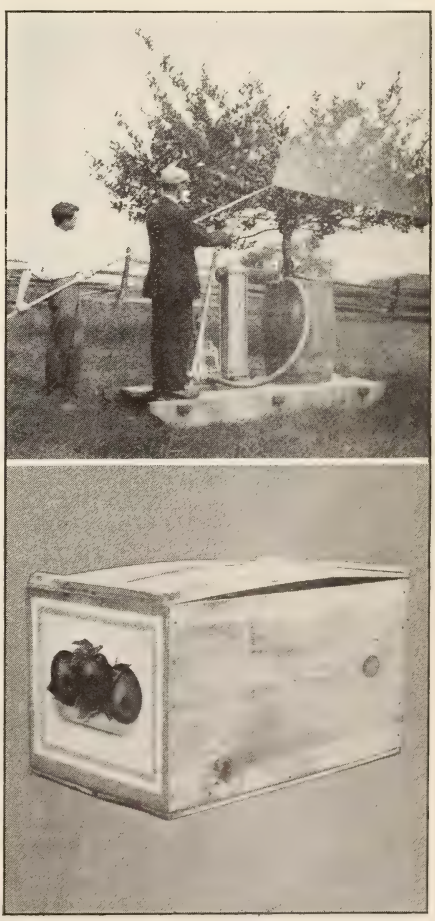
Porter. Winter.

Rambo. Fall.

Rawle's Janet. Winter.

Rhode Island Greening. Midwinter. Large; greenish yellow; flattened but nearer round than Pewaukee. Flesh crisp, juicy, quite acid, of very fine flavor and quality. Most of the money made in the East with winter Apples during the last generation came from Rhode Island Greening, Spy, and Baldwin. These have been standard commercial varieties in New York and New England, for a generation.

ROME BEAUTY. Keeps in good condition till May and June. Large; round; mottled and striped in different shades of red; flavor and quality away above the average; appearance and size are its valuable points; always sells and always brings good prices. With an established reputation due to real merit, Rome Beauty is a variety eastern orchardists should plant largely. Good grower; blooms late; bears heavily every year; is adapted to a wide range of soils, elevations and conditions. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and West Virginia, will make more money than some of the sorts which are now a large part of the total number of trees



Good spraying outfit for small young orchard, and the package for clean, sprayed apples



Pennsylvania orchard and its products. Rightly handled, these two acres are good for $500 a year, net income

in commercial orchards. Reliability, due to being frost proof, strong growing and sure bearing, make it a favorite with the grower. Fine quality for use and for handling make it popular with consumers and dealers. When packed in boxes, shows up splendidly.

Rolfe. Winter.
Roman Stem. Fall.
Salome. Winter.
SENATOR. Winter.
Scott's Winter. Winter.
Smith's Cider. Winter.
Smokehouse. Fall.
Springdale. Winter.
Star. Fall.
Strawberry (Chenango). Summer.
Sutton Beauty. Fall.
Sweet Bough. Fall.
Talman's Sweet. Winter.
Townsend. Fall.
Virginia Beauty. Winter.
Walbridge. Winter.
WAGENER. Winter. A good one.

Wealthy. Splendid keeper, but best in December and January. Medium size; round, or with a point; almost solid red; flesh white or a little stained; tender and very good. A great profit sort. Very hardy. "Wealthy belts" are in the higher districts and mountains. Investigate your conditions, and if Wealthy has been grown successfully in similar locations and soils, plant it by all means.

Williams' Early Red. Summer. Medium-sized; dark red, sometimes yellow-splashed; subacid. Ranks above all but one or two of this class. Fine in Delaware and south. Use it—it is a money-maker where you can ship to markets in hampers without delay.

WINTER BANANA. Season from when picked until middle of January. "Extra-fancy" is the only term which can be used to describe it in looks and quality. Large, or extra-large; golden yellow; firm, fine grained, rich, subacid. The name suggests the flavor. Tree thrives nearly everywhere. Should be packed in all the best ways, and sold soon after picking. Bruises speedily develop rot. Requires careful storage, yet one of the dozen best commercial and home sorts for the East.

Wolf River. Winter.
Yellow Bellflower. Fall.

CRAB APPLES

There are two chief characteristics about Crab Apples that make them valuable to ordinary farms. The first is the ornamental value, and the second is the fruit. Crab Apple trees vary in size, and usually grow slowly. Beginning in spring, they are as handsome as some of the trees and plants not good for anything else but their looks. The form of the trees, their buds and leaves and bark, and their blossoms are what attract us. The fragrance of Crab Apple blossoms is a famous thing. A half-dozen Crab trees should be planted in a little group off to themselves, say in the form of a miniature orchard; or they may be put in a row along a road or by a lawn. Don't leave too much space between, for they never will need much room. The fruit is always highly colored. The aristocratic little Lady apple, not a Crab, is the only standard apple that can compare with them in beauty. The bright and shining Crab Apples show up on their trees just as handsomely as Barberry berries in a hedge. Ask your grandmother about putting them up for winter, alone or in connection with other fruits. She'll tell you how good they are.

Price of Crab Apples same as of other Apples

Martha.
Whitney.
Hyslop. Good-keeping Crab Apple of large size. Deep crimson; subacid and of good quality. Fine for all kinds of preserving, canning, etc., and good to eat fresh. Tree handsome.

Transcendent. As large as 2 inches in diameter. Yellow, striped with red. Tree large, quick grower.

Golden Beauty. Another good-keeping Crab. Of medium size and good quality; beautiful golden yellow.

PEACHES

The only Peach trees worth planting are one-year-olds. Do not let any one tell you that bigger trees are better, for you cannot afford to waste your time and ground with two- or three-year trees. When you plant the one-year trees, they may have branches or they may be whips. In any case, be sure to cut off the stem about 15 inches from the ground; if possible, cut to a bud that grows away from the sun, and with a slant the cut surface of which is toward the north. All the little branches that are to remain must be shortened to stubs, and those not to remain are to be cut off close.

The distance apart to plant Peach trees is a matter on which opinions differ. J. H. Hale plants his trees 13 x 13 feet apart, but gives his trees the very highest cultivation, best feeding, most careful pruning, and thins the fruit severely. Where the orchardist is not prepared to give his trees all this care, he should plant a greater distance apart—18 feet is about right. Variety, elevation and soil have a good bit to do with it also. Low elevations and southerly locations, plus rich, loose loam, will make big trees, while high land, with thinner soil, especially where the winters are very severe, will allow only half the tree growth. Small-growing trees do not need so much space as big ones, therefore should be planted closer.

Peach orcharding is one of the most exact sciences. To the careful and studious grower, Peaches offer great profits. To the careless man who thinks he can grow Peaches without much cultivation or spraying, etc., they offer only loss of money and disappointment. Certain sections, particularly high land near towns that offer a market, seem naturally adapted to Peach-growing, and here you can plant ten acres of trees and make ten thousand dollars a year from them, with the right kind of orcharding and selling methods. Your trees will come into bearing the third year, and ought to last for at least ten years. If you get three good crops in these ten years, you will make several hundred dollars an acre, and there is no reason why you should not get six or eight crops, anyhow. Some Peach orchards are valuable at twenty years of age.

As fillers between apples and pears, Peaches are good because they begin bearing so soon, and do not spread rapidly. They are ready to come out by the time the apple trees or pear trees need the space. When you use Peach fillers, be very careful to give cultivation and feeding that will take care of both the fillers and the permanent trees. If the Peach and the other trees were planted separately, correct treatment for each would be different to a certain extent. Because of this, many authorities are not advising using Peach trees as fillers; but when the two kinds of trees are combined in one orchard, cultivation and other treatment that will suit them both can easily be given. It is a money-making combination—that is why we advise it.

If there is one class of fruit that has received special attention at Harrison's, it is Peach trees. We have a test orchard containing over a hundred different varieties, six trees of each. Complete records of growth, yields, dates of blossoming, ripening, and all other data, are kept. We can tell exactly what each kind has done for as many years as it has been known. From this test orchard, which is the best and most complete of its kind in the United States, we cut buds and get our mother stock to a large extent. Budding wood is cut from bearing trees, at least the first time. We can point out orchards over the East which contain hundreds of thousands of trees all bred from this test orchard, or from trees directly descended from it. Absolute trueness to name, and great superiority in strain of all varieties result from this careful selection.

No matter where you buy Peach trees, you can not get better ones than you will get here. We wish every customer or interested person would come to the nursery and see our clean, healthy beautiful blocks—sometimes over three million in one field. If you can come, we will show you all the trees we have, and you can have your pick, either to be shipped at once, or dug and heeled-in here till time to ship. The first thirteen varieties described are the cream of all known kinds of the East. You will make no mistake if you plant them. For the higher elevations in the Alleghanies, plant the later-ripening sorts to the exclusion of those that ripen earlier, and for those sections that are nearly sea-level, plant only the earliest-ripening kinds.

We wish every man who is planting a Peach orchard of any size would come to Berlin and see our orchards. We could explain many things that ought to be taken into consideration by every man who plants. The influence of the facts brought out in such a visit may very materially affect the success of the very best trees we can supply. It's these fine points that count. A half-week spent digging up facts usually is worth four weeks of plugging ahead without study.



How we dig trees with a plow, and Ray peaches as they grow



Tomatoes as inter-crop among peach and apple, and peach as fillers in apple orchard

PRICES OF PEACHES

All Standard Varieties, except Ray

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 ft.	$0 35	$3 00	$16 00	$110 00
5 to 7 ft.	30	2 50	14 00	100 00
5 to 6 ft.	25	2 00	12 00	90 00
4 to 5 ft.	20	1 75	11 00	80 00
3 to 4 ft.	15	1 25	10 00	70 00
2 to 3 ft.	12	1 00	9 00	60 00
1 to 2 ft.	10	90	8 00	50 00

Prices of Ray

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft.	$0 40	$4 00	$18 00	$160 00
5 to 6 ft.	30	3 00	14 00	120 00
4 to 5 ft.	24	2 40	12 00	110 00
3 to 4 ft.	20	2 00	11 00	100 00
2 to 3 ft.	16	1 50	9 00	80 00
1 to 2 ft.	14	1 25	8 00	60 00

A LIST OF SELECT VARIETIES

Here are several kinds which thrive and succeed over the widest territory. In all features of fruit and trees they have few faults, and have made good for a time long enough to remove the last lingering doubt about their leadership. If you plant them under conditions at all normal, you are pretty sure of success. They are named in the order of ripening. Dates are for the latitude of Berlin, Maryland.

GREENSBORO. Extra-large. Yellowish white, crimson cheek; juicy, fine quality; beautiful. Free. The best commercial early Peach of its season in existence. It has proven its value in our test orchard.

HILEY. Vigorous and hardy. Large fruit; creamy white, with rich blush. Firm; excellent quality. Free. This is a fine commercial variety.

Carman. Middle to end of July. Fruit large and broad, oval shaped, yellowish white; flesh creamy white, with red tinge; spicy and good. Especially suited to low, wet land. Very hardy and productive every year. Good shipper. Free. Our five-year trees netted more than $13 per tree in our commercial orchard, season of 1911.

WADDELL. Fruit medium to large; creamy white, red cheek; firm; white, rich and sweet. Free. A good commercial variety.

MAMIE ROSS. Bears abundant crops regularly. Good sized; white, covered with delicate carmine. Firm, juicy, good quality. Very similar to Carman; a little larger; ripens from one to three days later.

Mountain Rose. Early August. Fruit large, round, white, with much red in several shades; flesh white, with a red stain at the stone; juicy, rich, tender and sweet. For commercial orchards unsurpassed in its class. Free.

Champion. First of August. Fruit large, creamy white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, very high quality, and splendid. Good shipper; its fault, if anything, is that it is too tender. Hardy and productive. Free. One of the showiest Peaches in our sample orchard.

Moore's Favorite. The first week in August. Large, white, with blushing rather red cheek. Flesh white, tender and juicy. When trees have a good chance, results are wonderful. Free. The largest white Peach picked in our test orchard, season of 1911, was of this variety.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. First half of August. Fruit very large and most attractive in color and shape, with a light red cheek; flesh white, firm and delicious,—in all ways the quality is fine. Trees grow quickly and shapely. Hardy; prolific. Free.

REEVES' FAVORITE. Middle of August. Large or extra-large fruit; round; yellow with beautiful red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone, juicy as a melon; of excellent flavor. One of the best lookers.

OLDMIXON FREE. Middle of August. Fruit large, pale yellow, with good red cheek; flesh white, with red stain at the stone; tender, rich and excellent. Tree fine and large, and does well in great variety of situations. Free.

RAY. This Peach ripens here from the 10th to the 25th of August. Ripening extends over a period half again as long as most varieties cover. Fruit white, with a good-sized and most attractive red blush of delicate shade. Flesh white, with no stain at the stone; firm, of the most excellent quality, juicy, delicious,


STAYMAN'S WINESAP
Harrison's
NURSERIES
BERLIN, MD.
CRAWFORD'S LATE



Spraying in a $1,000-an-acre Delaware apple orchard



Harrison's Ray Peach orchard in September, 1911

tender, and keeps well. An excellent shipper, of fine appearance, even after much handling. Trees exceedingly strong growers, shapely and symmetrical. Old Peach orchardists would be surprised to see how quickly they attain good size. A regular bearer of big crops. Beyond a doubt, Ray is in a class by itself, over a very large range of territory and conditions. It has been tested thoroughly, as growers in eastern, central and western states have large numbers of Ray trees. We have thousands of bearing trees in our own orchards here in Berlin and elsewhere in Maryland and West Virginia, and our experience with these trees makes us all the more sure of our position in recommending it. Our 1,000 trees of four years' growth gave a full crop and netted us more than $2.40 a bushel, season of 1911.

Elberta. Middle of August. The old reliable, of which more is planted, and from which more money has been made than from any other Peach. Most dependable. Large to extra large; golden yellow, with brilliant shades of red; firm, juicy, rich, sweet. Vigorous, sturdy, hardy. Thrives in widely differing localities. Free. In one block of 5,000 Elbertas we had a fine crop which were the greatest money-makers of the yellow varieties, season of 1911.

Stump. Last two weeks in August. Large, round, white with brilliant red cheek. Flesh white, juicy, tender yet firm, and of finest flavor. Trees vigorous and produce big crops. Free.

STEVENS' RARERIPE. Trees productive and free from disease. Fruit white, shaded red. Flesh firm, juicy, superior quality. Free.

Crawford's Late. First of September. One of the best late sorts. Superb in size and shape; splendid yellow, with broad, dark red cheek. Flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, rich, winy flavor. Free. Tree vigorous, hardy and sure bearing.

Chair's Choice. First of September. Extra large; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, sweetest and richest grapey flavor. Most satisfactory and all-round good. Trees make strong, sturdy growth, and bear big crops. Free.

Fox Seedling. Middle of September. Large, white, with whole side red; melting, sweet, high quality and high flavor. Good for home use, market and canning. Trees bear very regularly. Free.

GENERAL LIST OF VARIETIES

FIRST RIPENING (June 25-July 4)

Admiral Dewey. July. Fruit good size; flesh yellow. Free.

Alexander. Vigorous and productive. Medium to large; greenish white, with deep red, firm, sweet, juicy, slightly adhering flesh.

Amsden June. Good flavor. Cling.

Early Rivers. Large; creamy, pink cheeks; rich. Free.

Eureka. Medium size; oblong; creamy; delicious.

Heiley's Early Belle. Creamy white. Free.

MAYFLOWER. Earliest variety known. One of the leading sellers in the southern states. Strong, thrifty trees, bearing abundantly. Fruit good size, red all over; very firm and good.

Sneed. Very early. Fruit medium size; creamy white, with crimson blush. Ripens evenly; is firm; sweet. Productive.

Triumph. Strong trees; bear early and yield abundantly. Yellow-crimson cheek; firm. A superior freestone sort.

Troth's Early. White; very early; small but nice. Free.

Victor. White; medium to large; subacid. Semi-cling.

SECOND RIPENING (July 4-12)

Arp Beauty. Yellow, blushed and mottled crimson. Semi-cling.

Red Bird. White; good quality; high color. Cling.

Waterloo. White; large for an early. Free.

Yellow St. John. Medium to large; yellow, red cheek. Free.

THIRD RIPENING (July 12-28)

Arkansas Beauty. Yellow; delicious. Extra-good shipper.

Alton. Large; white, red blush. Free.

CHINESE CLING. Large; round; transparent creamy, beautifully mottled; melting, rich. Bears freely even under unfavorable conditions.

Cornelia. Tree vigorous, and bears heavy crops of good-sized white fruit.

Delaware. Very prolific; fruit large; skin delicately flushed and shaded; flesh white, juicy. Free.

Early Elberta. Yellow; very fine for early season. Free.

Early Michigan. White; large; sweet. Free

Early York. Same as Large Early York.

Illinois. White; very large; splendid shipper Free.

Lee's Cling. Large; white.

Lodge. Similar to Carman in color. Not quite so large.

Slappey. Very hardy; handsome, yellow fruit; free of rot, and keeps splendidly; excellent flavor. Free. This is the largest and finest extra-early yellow Peach grown in our test orchard of over 100 varieties.

FOURTH RIPENING (July 28-August 10)

BURKE. Extra large; standard and satisfactory. Cling.

CONNETT'S SOUTHERN EARLY. Large; creamy. Free.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Trees vigorous and very productive. Good size; yellow; juicy, sweet-flavored; one of the standards for this ripening in commercial orchards. Free.

FOSTER. Orange-red; juicy, rich, subacid. One of the handsomest. Free.

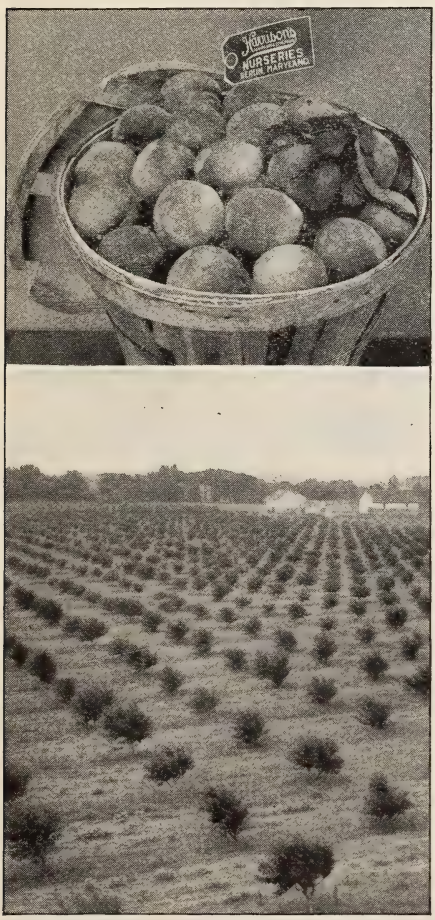
Large Early York. Large; white cheek. Free.

Lowell. Free.

Mary's Choice. Large; yellow; firm; fine. Free.

Stonewall Jackson. July 25. Like Lee's Cling.

Worth. Yellow, with red cheek. Very handsome and exceedingly tender. Free.



Young Ray peach orchard that grew $2.52-a-bushel peaches last year

FIFTH RIPENING (August 10-25)

Atlanta. Good one; yellow. Free.
Brandywine. Very large; yellow; subacid.
Captain Ede. Large; yellow. Free.
Chilow Cling. Yellow; fine. Cling.
CHRISTIANA. Large; yellow; firm; good.
Easton Cling. White; very large; prolific bearer. Cling.
Emma. Large; yellow; fine-grained; excellent.
KALAMAZOO. Large; golden yellow. Free.
Lydon Cling. Large; firm; red and yellow; fine.
Matthew's Beauty. Golden yellow; good flavor.
Nina Cling. Large; yellow; quality good.
Red Cheek Melocoton. Large; yellow; rich. Free.
Red Cheek. Medium size; firm; late.
THURBER. Large; creamy white. Free.
Wager. Large; yellow; sure bearer.

SIXTH RIPENING (August 25-September 1)

Bokara. Large; yellow; firm; good. Free.
Bray's Rareripe. Large; white; abundant bearer.
DENTON. Resembles Elberta. Free.
Elberta Cling. Yellow; finest all-round cling.
FITZGERALD. Large; golden yellow; good. Free.
FRANCIS. Trees vigorous; large; yellow. Free.
Gold Drop. Heavy bearer; large; yellow. Free.
HAGUE. Large; red-yellow. Free.
Jennie Worthien. Large; yellow; solid; fine quality. Free
Lemon Cling. Large; oblong; yellow; firm; rich. Cling.
NEW PROLIFIC. Large; yellow. Free.
Niagara. Large; yellow; attractive. Free.
Oldmixon Cling. Same as Oldmixon Free, except a cling
Phillips Cling. Yellow; medium size; very rich.
Preston Cling. White; large; juicy, and very sweet
Washington. Yellow; sweet; juicy. Free.
Wheatland. Yellow, pale with blush. Free.

All these classifications necessarily have to be general in their scope. Many varieties will be a little earlier or later, compared with each other, particularly in tidewater and in mountain sections. The best guide of what Peaches to plant is a bearing orchard near home.



Type of spreading peach tree, such as Elberta, when loaded with fruit

PEACHES, SEVENTH RIPENING (September 1-10)

Cobbler. Healthy; prolific. Fruit large, firm, good; yellow. Free.
Crosby. Vigorous. Bright orange-yellow. Free.
EDGEMONT BEAUTY. Large; yellow. Free.
ENGLE'S MAMMOTH. Large; round; yellow. Free.
GEARY'S HOLD-ON. Yellow; rich, melting. Free.
Globe. Large; yellow, shaded red; rich. Free.
Gold Mine. Michigan. Large; yellow. Free.
Hill's Chile. Medium sized; dull yellow. Free.
Late Elberta. Same as Elberta, only a month later. Free.
Lorentz. A Smock yellow; good shipper. Free.
McCALLISTER. Immense size; yellow. Free.
Newington Cling. Large; white; handsome; rich and juicy.
PICQUET'S LATE. Large; yellow, with red cheek; sweet, melting. Free.
PRIZE. Large; yellow; freestone. Very profitable.
REEVES' LATE YELLOW. Large; yellow. Free.
SMOCK. (Beers'). Medium; orange-yellow. Free.
Snow's Orange. Small; yellow; heavy bearer. Free.
Uneeda Cling. White, with blush. Free.
WALKER'S V. FREE. White.
Wheeler's Late. Large; sweet; yellow. Free.
WONDERFUL. Very large; golden. Free.

EIGHTH RIPENING (September 10-25)

Buston's October. White; fine. Free.
FORD'S LATE WHITE. Productive; large; white. Free.
HARRISON CLING. Large; white; sweet, luscious; prolific. Free.
Holland's Cling. Large; white, red cheek; firm; good.
Klondike. Large; white and red; juicy; solid. Free.
Hughes I. X. L. Large; yellow; tender; superior flavor. Free.
Krummel's October. Big; yellow and good. Free.
LEVY'S LATE (Henrietta). Large; yellow. Cling.
Marshall. Productive; large; yellow. Free.
SALWAY. Extra-large; mottled yellow. Free.
Sea Eagle. White; very large. Free.
SUNRISE CLING. Resembles White Heath. Firm.
Taylor's Mammoth. Large; white; good. Cling.
WHITE HEATH CLING. Large; greenish. Cling.
WILKIN'S CLING. Large; blush and white; firm.
WILLETT. Large; yellow-red; rich flavor. Free.

NINTH RIPENING (September 25-October 15)

Albright October. White; large; good. Free.
Bilyeu's Late October. Large; white. Free.
Stinson's October. Large; creamy blush; rich. Free.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENT STATION.

I am just in receipt of your book entitled "How to Grow and Market Fruit." While I have only been able to examine same casually, I write to congratulate you upon the make-up of the book, which is certainly very attractive and appropriate. It contains much information that will be of inestimable value to the growers and demonstrates the attitude of your firm in endeavoring to educate the growers in up-to-date fruit-culture.—T. B. SYMONS, State Entomologist, College Park, Md.

We accept with thanks your book sent to our Mr. J. A. Smith on "How to Grow and Market Fruit." It is certainly a very good and interesting volume.—HENRY F. MICHELL & COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

All the trees we found entirely satisfactory, and expect to place another order with you a little later on. We had some very flattering prices from other nursery people but prefer your trees in preference to all others.—WM. C. GRAICHEN, Glove Company, Winchester, Va.

I received the trees and feel well satisfied with them and give you great credit for the packing, which was the best I ever saw. I may want a great many peach, plum and pear trees and will give you the order for whatever I want.—JAMES BARKER, Hicksville, L. I.

I hereby acknowledge receipt of trees shipped by you. Although they have been on the road for nearly a month they are perfectly fresh and not the least bit shriveled.—W. CARL MATTHEWS, Rylie, Dallas County, Texas.

PEARS

Pear-growing can be made just as profitable as apple-growing in most localities in the East. Pear trees will thrive in situations where apple trees will not, because they will stand lack of moisture and too much moisture better than any other fruit. Most varieties are hardy, and the blossoms will stand frosts well. Our eastern farmers ought to get the correct idea about Pears—that they are a standard money-making fruit.

Out in the northwestern states—Montana, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia—they are growing what they call "Come East Pears," for which they get $3, $4, and $5 a bushel box. The color of the fruit is high, and the quality is good—but the color, texture and flavor are not a whit better than of Pears grown in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and many other eastern states. Our farms could be growing Pears that would bring the same prices, if proper attention were given to producing fine fruit, and then enough care were given to grading and packing it so that consumers would get it in as good shape as it left the orchard.

A commercial Pear orchard of five acres will require only a moderate amount of work every year to keep it in the best condition. For this work there will be a handsome income if proper methods are used. You can prove this in our own orchard, or see it now in the orchards of a good many live growers in the eastern states. The trouble is that the majority of men doubt that Pears pay, and do not find out the facts. It does not seem to us that this is good policy—while the other fellows are getting the money.

Plant permanent, standard Pear trees 20, 25, or 30 feet apart, depending on the location and the soil. Warm, loamy soil will grow bigger trees than thin soil, while lower elevations will also produce big trees. Some of the varieties grow bigger than others, but this is not so marked in Pears as with apples and peaches. By all means use fillers between Pear trees. You can fill the orchard so that there is not more than 12 feet between the trees, and it is a good thing to do if you will give good cultivation, especially with dwarfs. In case you do not care to use dwarfs, 15 feet is close enough to plant standard fillers of early-bearing sorts.

Any kind of Pears that bear young make good fillers between apple trees. The dwarf stock has advantages, of course. One point is that Pear and apple trees are more nearly the same in their requirements than apple and peach. Against this you must wait about one year more to get your first crop with Pears than with peaches. The Pears are the easier to market, but command a little less money to the acre than peaches. If you want Pears for home use, select several kinds that will ripen from earliest to latest, and put them in rich soil. Were we planting Pears about our home, we would choose dwarf trees, because we would be right there to give them the attention needed.

Be sure you plant with reference to cross-pollination. Pear blossoms require this, and will produce little high-grade fruit unless they have it. The care of Pear trees at planting time is not any different from the care of apple trees. Less feeding will be required for standard Pears, however, than for apples. By all means get "How to Grow and Market Fruit," in which the how and the wherefore of these things are fully explained.

It is a mistake to suppose that there are no large commercial Pear orchards. In the New England and the Middle Atlantic states there are many such, where the owners would refuse $700 an acre for their orchards. Kieffer generally is the stand-by.

ALL STANDARD TREES EXCEPT KIEFFER

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft.	$0 50	$4 00	$35 00	$300 00
5 to 6 ft.	40	3 50	30 00	250 00
4 to 5 ft.	35	3 00	25 00	200 00
3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00	150 00

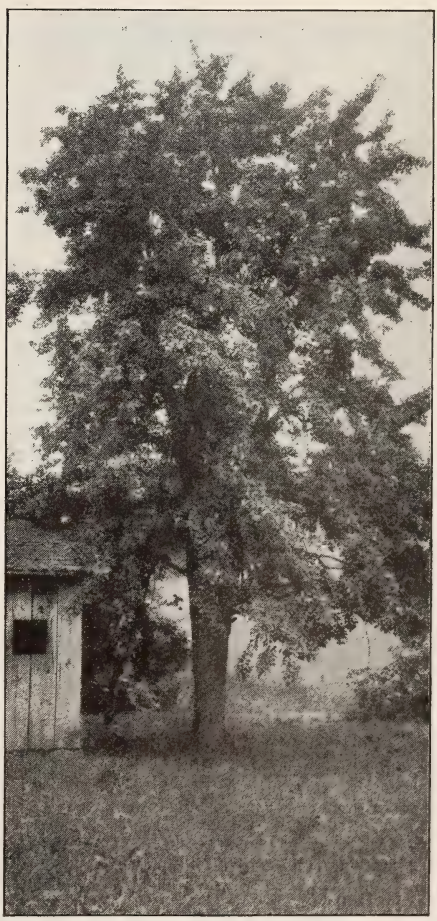
KIEFFER PEAR TREES

	Each	10	100	1,000
7 to 8 ft., 3-yr.	$0 40	$3 50	$25 00	$225 00
6 to 7 ft., 2-yr.	35	3 00	20 00	175 00
5 to 6 ft., 1- and 2-yr.	30	2 50	15 00	140 00
4 to 5 ft., 1- and 2-yr.	25	2 00	12 00	110 00
3 to 4 ft., 1- and 2-yr.	20	1 50	8 00	75 00
2 to 3 ft., 1- and 2-yr.	15	1 00	7 00	60 00

DWARF TREES

Bartlett, Duchess, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, Sheldon, Manning's Elizabeth and Flemish Beauty are the only varieties we have on dwarf stock.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft.	$0 25	$2 00	$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	20	1 50	12 00
2 to 3 ft.	15	1 25	10 00



This pear tree has brought $25 net profit every season for fifteen years past



Kieffer Pears, and the way they are handled in Harrison commercial orchards

SUMMER PEARS

Clapp's Favorite. Splendid grower, hardy and productive. Fruit large, handsome, marbled dull red where exposed to the sun. Flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and sweet.

Koonce (Illinois). Vigorous growing. Exceedingly early. May be picked green and will color up well in a few days. Excellent shipper.

Lawson. Trees healthy, free from blight, and very productive. Fruit medium to large; very handsome, and remarkably crisp and juicy. Middle of July.

Manning's (Manning's Elizabeth). Hardy and productive. Fruit small, yellow with red cheek. Flesh white, juicy and very sweet. Ripens in August.

Rossney. Healthy grower; bears young and is very productive. Fruit medium sized, yellow with crimson blush, fine grained, sweet and melting. Excellent keeper and good shipper.

Duchess (Duchesse d'Angouleme). A general favorite of large size and fine appearance. Skin dull, greenish yellow; flesh white, very juicy, and of excellent flavor.

AUTUMN PEARS

Bartlett. A golden-colored Pear, with a red cheek on most specimens. Bartlett mellows and is excellent for eating very early in the fall, yet when picked a week before it is ripe, and properly stored, will keep till late. Flavor delicious and musky; flesh buttery, rich and juicy. One of the finest Pears to eat raw that grows, and extra good for canning. A mingling of the flavor of Bartlett Pear and quince gives about the finest taste of any food this world's folks have. Bartlett trees bear early, produce enormous crops, and are not nearly so subject to damage by insects and disease as some other sorts. The trees do especially well with high culture.

Barseckel. A cross between Bartlett and Seckel. Vigorous, upright grower. Fruit large, a little smaller than Bartlett, ripening later. Skin pale green; flesh fine grained, white, melting and juicy. Quality the best.

Beurre Clairgeau. An early and abundant bearer. Fruit large, yellow and red. Flesh yellowish, of good quality. Splendid market Pear. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. Strong grower and good bearer. Fruit large; skin somewhat rough, pale yellow, marbled with reddish brown. Flavor sweet and melting. September and October.

Garber. Trees free from blight and immensely productive. Fruit large, resembling Kieffer, but ripening two or three weeks earlier. Oct. to Dec.

Belle Lucrative. Trees grow upright, bear early and abundantly. Fruit large, melting and sweet.

Howell. Early and profusely bearing sort. Fruit large, light yellow, with red cheek. Flavor delicious. September and October.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Vigorous and productive. Fruit greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting. September.

Le Conte. Vigorous and prolific sort. Fruit large, with smooth yellow skin; flesh juicy and firm. A good shipper.

Seckel. Most exquisitely flavored Pear known. Fruit small, yellow, with red cheek, melting, sweet and aromatic. August and September.

TYSON. Vigorous variety; fruit medium sized, bright yellow with reddish brown cheek, sweet, melting and aromatic. August.

Wilder. Trees bear well. Fruit small to medium; pale yellow, with red cheek; fine grained, tender, rich, subacid; excellent shipper.

Sheldon. Fruit medium size; yellow, with red cheek. Flavor rich, vinous, highly aromatic. Oct.

Vermont Beauty. Tree hardy and vigorous. Fruit round, of medium size; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine-pink; flesh melting and rich. October.

Worden-Seckel. Improved Seckel, with larger fruit of better appearance and keeping qualities, and delightful flavor; very juicy; borne in clusters. Ripens in October and keeps until December.

Thank you very much for your book on "How to Grow and Market Fruit." A wonderfully helpful book to any one who wishes to plant. No one need make any costly blunders if he will follow its instructions.—L. A. GOODMAN, Pres. American Pomological Society, Kansas City, Mo.

My trees received last week in perfect condition and I am certainly well pleased with them.—JOHN A. JOHNSON, Spenandille, Md.

Trees received in good order and are good ones too.—R. B. RANDLE, New Market, Md.


KIEFFER
Harrison's
J.G. HARRISON & SONS, Props.
NURSERIES
BERLIN, MARYLAND



Plant your roadsides with pears, apples and grapes. They will give continual profit and pleasure

WINTER PEARS

KIEFFER. Large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; good quality. It is unfortunate that the merits of this Pear have been underestimated from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained the proper size. When allowed to hang upon the trees until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. Combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. Some praise it very highly, while others do not think so much of it, but large fruit-growers are planting whole orchards of it. Fruits should be thinned. Ninety per cent Kieffer and ten per cent Le Conte or Garber should always be the arrangement, on account of pollenizing. The most practical sort for commercial Pear orchards.

Lawrence. Trees hardy, healthy and very productive. Fruit large; skin yellow, covered with brown spots. Flesh whitish, rich, buttery, and aromatic. One of the quality Pears that has great merit for commercial orchards.

DWARF PEARS

As the seasons pass, well-informed orchardists are noticing more and more that dwarf Pears fill a very important place. Heretofore they have been considered as a plaything for those inclined to experiment, but they belong in no such useless class.

Any dwarf tree will bear its first paying crop years before a standard tree planted at the same time. Trees are small, and are easy to prune and spray. The fruit can be picked from the ground, and thinned from the ground. Because of this superior attention, as well as because dwarf trees naturally grow bigger and finer fruit, the grandest Pears on the market are grown on dwarf trees.

When you plant your orchard of Kieffers, put the standard trees plenty far enough apart, and fill spaces between with Bartlett dwarfs, till the trees stand not more than 15 feet apart. Then give the orchard the best of cultivation from the year before the trees are put in till time to cut out the fillers. Prune, spray, and watch over your dwarf trees. They will pay you well up to $1,200 an acre net, and you can afford better care than you ever gave any other crop. One man can care for only about six or eight acres of such an orchard, but he does not need more, for this will buy him his automobile in a few seasons, and keep it going.

We can furnish **Bartlett,** Duchess, Clapp's Favorite, Manning's Elizabeth, Seckel, Flemish Beauty and Sheldon on dwarf stock. Bartlett is best.

Why We Want You to Read "How to Grow and Market Fruit"

The following quotation from a letter received from The Arkansas College of Agriculture brings out the point: "It seems to me the idea you have embodied in this book should be an excellent one, as so many who purchase trees need coaching up on planting, growing and caring for them."

That's the thing. We can grow good trees here, the very best it is possible for any one to produce anywhere. We can plant some of these trees in our own orchards, and make money from them. We can tell YOU about this money-making business, and urge you to go and do likewise, But if you don't take as good care of your trees after you get them, you will not have so great a success as we do.

Fruit-growing is a wonderful thing, and in the East is the coming soil industry. Everything that can be done to develop interest in it is done. Hence when we sell trees we aim to give with them, absolutely free, enough suggestion for their proper care to carry them through. Into our book we have put the practical things that you will have to know and make use of to succeed. If you know them already, it will do no harm to read them again. But if you don't know them, it likely will make all the difference between success and failure. Modern orcharding is so entirely different from methods considered correct ten or fifteen or more years ago that no one can count himself up-to-date who has not pursued the subject in all its branches right up to the time he works.

GRAPES

When it comes to selecting a fruit that will grow anywhere, and is of the greatest general value, you will have to choose Grapes, we believe. They make the finest bunches in rich soil, and they well repay fertilizing and all kinds of good care; but they will thrive among rocks on the driest, steepest hill you ever saw, or will do fairly well in a place too wet for any fruit tree. You can plant a Grape vine wherever there is a foot square of surface not occupied and it will thrive and yield well.

Before we consider what Grapes are good for in the country, let us say this about their use in towns. Passing by a crowded residence block in a city, we glanced down a narrow alley, and were surprised to notice the whole back yard filled with several Grape vines. One climbed over the porch, two other vines were seen covering the end and the side fence—all the boundaries there were—and there were four on stakes occupying the center at one end. It was near ripening time, and the owner had bagged the bunches. We counted 210 bunches in sight, and the space wasn't over 10 by 12 feet. Think what an addition to the fall menu those vines would produce for that family. Few homes lack the space for at least two vines, and few families move so often that Grapes would not produce fruit for them, as they bear in two or three years.

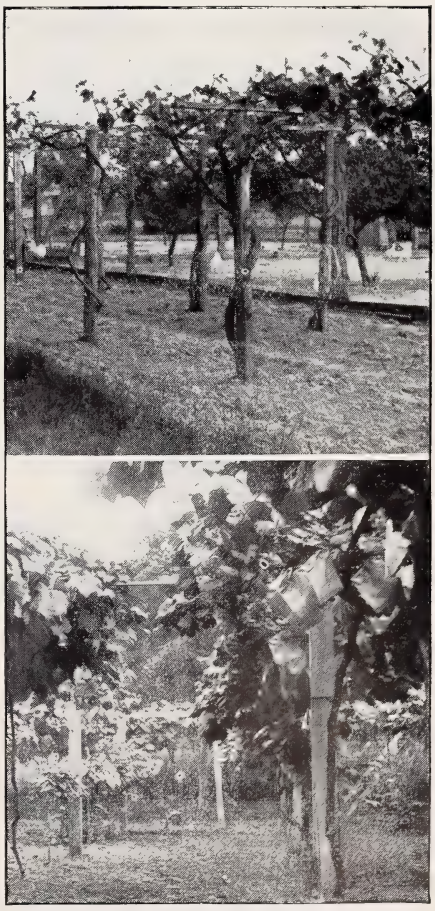
On a farm there always is plenty of space. Ground room is the cheapest thing in all creation to most farmers in this country. We sometimes think that if it cost them more it would be better, for then they would study up intensive methods. An easily made trellis will support a dozen vines—costing a dollar or so—that will bring five or six bushels of Grapes every year. Properly stored, ripe Grapes will be available from the first of August till after Christmas. The right selection of varieties will ripen the Grapes over two months. The vines make great summer screens; the broad leaves hide everything behind them, and, while the bunches are on, the berries peep out from among the leaves like the blossoms of a climbing rose. There are many ornamental vines that cost a lot more and that are not half so handsome as Grape vines.

In a few sections Grapes are grown for market. That is a simple statement, but if we could take the farmers from the other localities to any of the Grape-growing sections—say in northern Pennsylvania and southern New York—there would be a sudden and great increase in the number of Grape vines planted. In those sections, Grapes practically are the only money crop raised. Farmers have found out that they can produce Grapes enough on their land to justify entirely neglecting everything else. They market them in the basket-carriers, in hampers similar to those used for peaches, and in half-barrels. Some are used, also, for making the "Grape Juice." There is a well-established market for all the Grapes you can grow. You should have several hundred pounds in order to sell them to advantage. But you will not have to beg for a market if you have the right kinds and give proper attention to growing and packing.

We never have been able to understand why other sections did not take up Grape-growing on a commercial scale. It must be that people don't know they can grow Grapes cheaply and find a high-priced market for them. It is not because Grapes require special soils, or other conditions, for they will grow anywhere. Also, there are varieties which ripen at any season, and berries of every color and size. Spraying and cultivating will pay; but you will get lots of Grapes even though you never cultivate the vines. To us it certainly looks foolish to see so many farmers struggling over steep hills with teams and tools trying to grow corn or wheat or buckwheat that can not possibly yield more than ten or fifteen dollars an acre, when those same hillsides would yield Grapes worth hundreds of dollars an acre.

Plant Grapes in commercial vineyards from 6 by 8 feet to 8 by 10 feet apart. It is the same problem as with fruit trees—the richer soils and lower elevations produce the biggest vines, while in thin soils on the higher land less wood growth will be made. You must decide, when you plant, on the system of care you are going to adopt—whether stakes or trellises, and put the vines in accordingly. Ten acres is not too much for each farm. Have you your quota?

Grapes are marketed in baskets, largely. In Michigan the growers usually haul their crop to a central packing-house, where skilled sorters put them into the baskets of various sizes. Elsewhere growers do the packing themselves. Two-, three-, five-, seven-pound, and larger baskets are used. Where the orchards are located at a long distance from markets, the bunches are packed in barrels and half-barrels, with cork sawdust between. This method will carry the Grapes well and keep them perfectly. Anyone who has a few hundred pounds to sell can do it easily by looking up how to pack them, and communicating with any wholesale fruit house or commission firm.



Grape trellises and method of bagging bunches



Harrison's

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Props.

NURSERIES

BERLIN, MARYLAND

THE BEST VARIETIES

The huge profits made by the Lake Erie and Michigan Grape growers are dependent very largely on proper pruning and spraying. These are not optional with Grape growers. They are absolute necessities that must be attended to with due thoroughness and skill. We want to sell Grape vines, but would rather not sell them than to see the vines neglected and thus foredoomed to failure.

BLACK GRAPES

Campbell's Early. Strong, hardy and vigorous. Good size; glossy black; sweet and juicy. Middle of August. 25 cts. each.

CONCORD. See picture in full natural colors on page 26. From sheer merit Concord has become the most popular Grape in the United States. Taking the country as a whole, more Concords are now in bearing than of any other variety. No other ever succeeded over such a wide area or in so many different soils. It is the standard by which others are judged—the stand-by in Grapes. New varieties may come, but they have to work hard to reach the "Concord" standard for market purposes. Matures early; keeps well; ships well, and sells well. Bunches big, berries handsome and large; skin tender but firm; flesh juicy, sweet and delicious. Concord overcomes local Grape troubles and is safe to plant. 2-year vines, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, $3 per 100, $25 per 1,000. 1-year vines, $5 per 1,000 less.

Champion. 2-yr. vines, 10c. ea., 75 cts. for 10, $4 per 100, $30 per 1,000; 1-yr. vines, $5 per 1,000 less.

King. Same color as Concord, but more prolific and clusters and berries larger. Pulp tender, of sprightly flavor; few seeds. Awarded highest prizes. 2-year vines, 50 cts. each, $5 for 10.

MOORE'S EARLY. Illustrated in natural colors on page 26. Ripens a little before Concord. Berries large and fine; very black; bunches medium-sized, held together firmly; flesh pulpy, better than medium quality; flavor needs no apology anywhere. Stands handling and shipping well, and has an established reputation on all markets. Vines healthy and hardy, thrive in almost any soil or climate where Grapes will grow at all. Valuable market variety and for commercial planting perhaps leaves very little to be desired. 2-year vines, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, $4 per 100, $30 per 1,000; 1-year vines, $5 per 1,000 less.

RED GRAPES

McPike. 25 cts. each.

Warden. Same price as Agawam.

Agawam (Rogers' Hybrid No. 15). 2-year vines, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, $4 per 100.

Delaware. 2-year vines, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, $4 per 100.

Wyoming. 2-year vines, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, $4 per 100.

WHITE GRAPES

Martha. Same price as Niagara.

Niagara. Leading white market variety. Bunch and berry large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Quality excellent. August. Is the most largely planted of all varieties and occupies the same position among grapes that Kieffer does among pears, or Elberta among peaches—universally adaptable and dependable,—a money-maker always. 2-year vines, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, $5 per 100.

Pocklington. 2-year vines, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, $4 per 100.

The lot of 230 or more trees I received of you last spring were, I believe, a little the best I ever bought, and I think every one of them grew with the exception of one bunch. I am very well pleased with the trees and they are doing finely.—E. B. ZIMMERMAN, Marshallville, Ohio.

The trees and grape vines received in excellent condition. I am very much pleased with them, and when I am in the market again for trees you can be sure of my order. What I got are very strong and healthy and it is a pleasure to have them. Mr. Freely who has a place near mine at Suitland, Md., spoke in the highest terms of your trees.—J. L. MAY, Washington, D. C.

I have received your book, "How to Grow and Market Fruit," for which I thank you very much. I believe it to be about the best I have ever read on the subject. Everything in it is practical and in a clear, concise form; not only does it tell what to do, but it also tells why we do it. It is a very good idea I have failed to note in other publications of a similar nature, and it makes one feel that he is not working in the dark.—W. FLICK, West Berlin, N. J.



In a 100-acre vineyard. Why don't you have a field like this?



Cherry orcharding, properly conducted, is one of the most profitable branches of fruit-growing on a large scale

CHERRIES

Cherries are generally thought of as a sort of "good-to-eat" home-crop that is useful only a little while in midsummer or for canning for winter. There are a good many commercial Cherry orchards, but the great majority of people do not know that Cherry-growing on a commercial scale is possible. In the small towns farmers will peddle a few Cherries during the ripening season, sometimes finding a market and sometimes not—hence comes the popular notion that Cherry-growing is not capable of yielding regular, dependable profits.

The first thing to do as a remedy for this notion and for this condition is to get rid of the peddling idea and custom. That is no way for a producer to dispose of anything. Give your Cherry trees the right kind of attention so that they will produce flawless fruit; then pick and pack this fruit right and ship it to the big markets. If your local markets are wide-awake enough to see the benefit of using fruit handled in this way and will pay the right prices, sell it to them; but do not depend on them at all. You can market Cherries by the carload better than in less quantity, and sixty trees, or maybe thirty, will produce a carload. Do not hesitate to plant the trees because you fear there will be no market—the market is waiting and will be very willing as soon as you have the Cherries.

Another trouble to be overcome is the planting of poorly adapted varieties. The people who are used to the little, half-inch fruit never stop looking when they first see the Cherries of improved kinds—an inch thick, highly flavored and in colors to suit all tastes. Proper cultivation has a good bit to do with making the trees produce the finest fruit. Some growers thin their Cherries, but this is not needed always. Cherry worms and Cherry tree enemies readily yield to spraying, but Cherry trees require less spraying than any other fruit trees.

On account of the time of ripening, and of the small size of fruit, Cherries escape damage from windstorms and hail that sometimes destroys crops of the larger fruits; and though not more hardy, the blossoms are not frozen so quickly as are apple or peach blossoms. We have repeatedly made the statement that Cherry orchards will pay more than orchards of any other fruit. It is hard to give any definite figures, because conditions of growing and marketing differ so much; but the average good Cherry tree in an orchard should yield 400 pounds of fruit a year. Some may go as low as 200, while we have trees that yield 900. Nearly all canneries of Cherries, of which there are many in every Cherry-growing section, pay at least 3½ cents a pound for the fruit; most of the time the price realized is fully double this. If your tree yields even an average of 200 pounds and you get no more than 3½ cents, the crop will bring in $7, and the amount likely will run double this. As there are forty to sixty trees to the acre, your acre yield will be worth from $280 to $420.

Two-year trees are the best to plant, if you can get them. Unlike other fruits, Cherries should be pruned just as little as possible after the first cutting back at planting time. A few crossing limbs, or branches starting wrong, may be removed, but let the tree form its own head as much as possible. The distance apart to plant varies with the conditions more than with any other fruit. Sweet Cherry trees get as large as the largest apple trees in the rich soils of southeastern Pennsylvania, while in many other localities they are much smaller. Sour Cherry trees are only half as large as Sweet Cherry trees, and may be planted much closer. It is well to plant the orchard as close as 16 feet, on a good diagonal plan, then cut out trees as they crowd, till you have them from 25 to 40 feet apart when they are twenty years old.

Cherry trees begin bearing when four or five years old. At that time the crops will be valuable commercially. At six or seven years, a Cherry orchard will yield $200 worth of fruit per acre, with proper care; and at ten years it can be said to be in full bearing. However, Cherry trees are so long-lived, and grow so large, that yields will be heavier each year for a generation.

PRICES OF CHERRIES

	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 7 ft.	$0 35	$3 00	$25 00	$225 00	3 to 4 ft.	$0 20	$1 50	$12 00	$100 00
5 to 6 ft.	30	2 50	20 00	175 00	2 to 3 ft.	15	1 25	10 00	75 00
4 to 5 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	125 00					

SOUR CHERRIES

Baldwin. Noted for hardiness, vigor, earliness, remarkable productiveness, and superior quality. Large; dark red; subacid, rich. June.

Dye House.

EARLY RICHMOND (Kentish Virginia). May. Prolific; medium sized; dark red; melting, juicy, acid; unsurpassed for cooking. June.

English Morello.

LATE DUKE. Large; light red. Last of July.

Louis Philippe.

May Duke.

MONTMORENCY. Vigorous, productive; large; light red; handsome. June.

Olivet. **Ostheim.** **Wragg.**

SWEET CHERRIES

BLACK TARTARIAN. Large; purplish; rich. Few kinds yield better, and none are more profitable over a term of years. June.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Healthy, productive, large; light red; rich. Good shipping sort and has an established place in markets. June.

Napoleon.

WINDSOR. Hardy, prolific; large; reddish brown; fine quality. July.

Yellow Spanish. An inch in diameter; pale yellow; delicious. One of the finest for canning, as of beautiful appearance in jars. June.

SCHMIDT. Large; dark; excellent quality; reliable cropper and good tree. Plant this kind in commercial orchards.

Here Is One Instance of Profit from Cherries

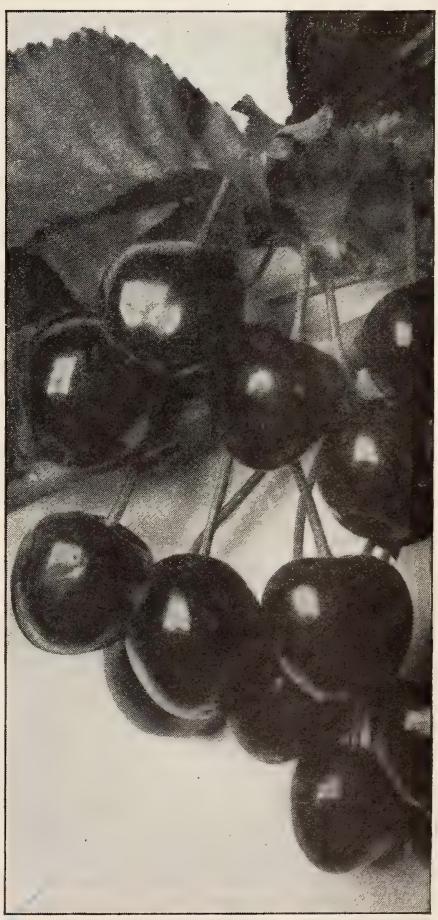
The following is part of an article that appeared in the "American Agriculturist," December 4, 1909. It was written by Willis N. Britton, of Monroe County, N. Y., and shows what immense yields are borne, and that an acre of Cherries is more valuable in the North than an acre of oranges in Florida. It was headed

"$1,000 FROM ONE CHERRY TREE IN TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS"

"What may be expected of Cherry trees under favorable circumstances may be surmised from an instance at the summit of Mt. Read, in Monroe County, New York. In 1878 I picked from a tree there a trifle over 500 pounds, which I marketed at 11 cents a pound. I know little of its record before that, but I have seen it in bearing every year since. I have not picked it for the last few years, but will say that it has never borne less than 500 pounds, and the party who has lately picked tells me that it has twice passed the 1,000 pounds. While the average price has been 7 cents, it will readily be seen that it has harvested over $1,000 worth of cherries in 28 years. It has every appearance of a young tree yet.

"Downing records a tree at Walworth, New York, as . . . picking 40 bushels of Cherries in a season. This would equal one ton. But, I would suggest that this tree, because of its immense size, produced twice this amount of fruit. In the last 30 years I have handled an average of over 100 tons of Cherries a year, several times reaching 170 tons. Have always marketed the white varieties for canning. At first I made a yearly contract with canners, but later took the contract for granted. One acre, owned by a neighbor, has returned an average annuity of over $600 for the last ten years. I would value that acre more highly than an acre of orange grove in Florida or California. The highest price I have ever been paid for Cherries is 22 cents a pound.

"We do not top the trees back at all. We let nature have its course. The trees will grow with a large center, putting out small limbs at long intervals apart, and the fruit will have the circulation of air, grow tougher, color better, and seldom, if ever, rot."



Black Tartarian Cherries. Just half of natural size

Your shipment of 500 trees received in good shape, and I wish to add that I never handled better trees, or trees that were as uniform as they are.—FRED WILSON, Bellwood Farm, Marlboro, N. J.

The orders of California Privet came duly to hand, in good condition, and are set. They are looking tip-top and are a credit to the grower. You may send any one to me who wishes to see what grade of Privet you sell.—N. L. ALBERTSON, Atlantic City, N. J.

I received the plants and trees ordered of you and am more than pleased; in fact they are the best lot of trees I have ever received from any one in your business. I hope I will have as much success with them as I think I will, judging from their high appearance.—J. WALKER KELLY, Ironbridge, Pa.

I send my check in full payment for nursery stock. Accept my thanks, for the stock was fine.—HARRY G. WOLGDARG, Leetonia, Ohio.



On a fruit farm in Delaware—strawberries, small fruits, vegetables and orchards. It's worth $1,000 an acre, and yields accordingly

Quinces, Plums and Small Fruits

Quinces are not hard to grow. A good many years ago there were Quince trees everywhere. But as more fruit trees were planted, and neglected, and as forest trees were cut down, blight and other troubles attacked Quince trees more and more, till it came to be generally supposed that they could not be grown successfully. This is a mistake, for even a fair effort toward proper spraying will control all the troubles, insure healthy trees and flawless fruit.

Useful in flavoring and cooking, in canning and preserving, with the finest taste of any fruit that grows in any climate, Quinces never should be absent from farm homes. Markets never have enough of them. Prices are quoted for dozens, rather than for bushels or barrels, because the available supply usually is limited to dozens. Plant some Quinces, and take good care of your trees.

Plums grow better in a damp soil than where too dry. They thrive with little care. In orchards, poultry-yards, gardens, or in yards, they are useful and good in every way. If you want to grow them commercially, you will have plenty of good company, for there are a good many orchards containing several hundred acres each, particularly west of Ohio. Both Plums and Quinces will stand close planting. You can put the trees ten feet apart without crowding. However, 12 feet or 15 feet are more practicable distances, and trees will be easier cared for properly.

No comments are needed on the value of having some Raspberry, Currant and Gooseberry plants in your garden. These small fruits are fine for flavoring, and at ripening time it is very handy to step out to the bushes and get dessert for several meals. A dozen plants of each cost so little that it is foolish to do without them. Include them in your order for trees.

QUINCES

3 to 4 ft. 40 cts. each, $3.50 for 10, $30 per 100, unless noted

APPLE, or ORANGE. Very productive; fruit large, round, bright golden yellow. Valuable for preserves or flavoring. October.

Bourgeat.

CHAMPION. Vigorous and prolific. Bears when two years old. Fruit large, oval; quality excellent.

Meech.

Missouri Mammoth. 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts. each, $4 per doz., $30 per 100.

PLUMS

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft.	$0 35	$3 50	$25 00	$225 00
5 to 6 ft.	30	3 00	20 00	175 00
4 to 5 ft.	25	2 50	15 00	125 00
3 to 4 ft.	$0 20	$2 00	$12 00	$100 00
2 to 3 ft.	20	1 50	8 00	75 00

Commercial sorts marked *

***ABUNDANCE.** Large, showy fruits of beautiful amber color, turning to rich, bright cherry. Flesh light yellow, tender, juicy, and highly perfumed. July.

***BURBANK.** Large, nearly globular fruit of deep cherry-red. Flesh deep yellow, very sweet and of a peculiar aromatic flavor. August.

Bradshaw. **Ogon.**

***RED JUNE.** Hardy, productive, upright-growing trees. Fruit medium to large; deep vermilion-red. Flesh light yellow; subacid. August.

Satsuma.

Shropshire Damson. Fruit very large, dark purple. Highly esteemed for preserving. September.

***WICKSON.** One of the most productive Japanese varieties originated by Burbank. Fruit largest of this class; deep maroon. Flesh dull yellow, firm, and of good quality. Good keeper and fine shipper.

APRICOTS

Russian. Hardy and quite distinct. Will succeed where other Apricots fail. Bears early, producing abundantly. 3 to 5 ft., 30 cts. each, $1 for 4, $20 per 100.

Superb. Has proven to be the hardiest and most productive Apricot in existence. Fruit medium-sized, of light salmon color and most exquisite flavor. 3 to 5 ft., 30 cts. each, $1 for 4, $20 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

Ruby (Red). Ripens with the earliest, and continues through a long season. Fruit large, bright red, exceedingly firm, excellent quality. Strong grower; large, hardy canes. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, $3 per 100.

Cumberland (Black). Midseason. Very large; firm; quality fine; hardy and productive; sells well. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, $3 per 100.

ASPARAGUS

Every home with a garden, in country or city, should have a bed of Asparagus. Every farm can add materially to its income with a patch of Asparagus. A bed is easy to plant and care for. When once started it will yield the same kind of paying crops year after year for ten to twenty-five years. Asparagus is a money-maker as an orchard inter-crop. The cultivation it requires is exactly what the trees need. This cultivation is neither difficult nor expensive, and the right methods are picked up readily by any one.

2-year, 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, $4 per 1,000; 1-year, $1 per 1,000 less

Donald's Elmira. Very delicate green, tender and brittle; size immense; stalks uniformly large, and can be tied in bunches without trimming, giving more salable Asparagus in the same amount of growth.

Giant Argenteuil. A very early variety, producing heavy crops of the largest white stalks. It is very long-lived. Holds its lead in all the leading Asparagus sections.

Barr's Mammoth. A medium-early, tender, crisp, light green variety of which the yield is always enormous. Stalks large; good for all purposes.

Conover's Colossal. Of fine quality, tender and high-flavored, and often ready to cut the second year. White.

Palmetto. Large, productive, and of high quality; dark green. Ten days to two weeks earlier than other kinds.

COWPEAS

Now that the advantages of legumes are getting to be so well known, we think it advisable to offer seed. In our experience the growing of trees is hard on land. This is true to such an extent that we have to rest our land for a couple of years after growing a crop or two of trees on it. We find that nothing will so quickly restore vitality and fertility as Cowpeas. We plant them between seedlings and put them in at every opportunity we get.

Every planter of an orchard ought to make use of some legume to fill his soil full of nitrogen for the use of his trees. Almost always Cowpeas will be the best legume to be found. They can be put in among other crops, the tops harvested or turned under. As a cover-crop, mixed with some oats, they are fine. The market prices change so much and so often that we can not quote prices; but write us when you want some and we will quote; or, tell us in your order how many you need, and we will make them lowest market rates.

CURRANTS

Fay's Prolific. Best of all the red Currants. A great bearer, with long stems. Subacid.

Lee's Prolific. **North Star.**
Pomona. **Red Dutch.**
Victoria. **White Grape.**

Wilder. Bright red; very large bunches.

2-year-old plants 15c. each, $1.25 for 10, $6 per 100

MULBERRIES

Russian. Grows rapidly, bearing large, long berries of good flavor and rich color from June to September 7 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, $4.50 for 10, $30 per 100.

I acknowledge receipt of "How to Grow and Market Fruit." This book contains a vast amount of useful information.—R. S. SHAW, Dean and Director, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.

"How to Grow and Market Fruit" is a most excellent piece of work and I am sure will be of great help to us in our work here at College.—O. M. MORRIS, State College and Agricultural Experiment Station of Washington, Pullman, Washington.



Harrison's trees bundled ready to ship. Perfect quince tree, heavy crop of leaves and fruit



Governor Wood Cherries above, Windsor Cherries below

STRAWBERRIES

The summer of 1911 was unusually dry everywhere and all plants and trees suffered. Not only were crops short, but vegetation dried up and young plants were badly stunted. This was so marked in some inland localities that few Strawberry plants are offered for sale from those sections.

Now for a little geography: Berlin, Md., is located only seven miles from the ocean, the influence of which can be felt all the time. In summer the cool breezes make our evenings delightful. But by far the greatest effect of these gentle winds comes from the moisture they carry from the ocean. While we notice drought, and everything gets dry, there is not nearly so much evaporation from the soil, and from leaves, as a hundred miles farther away from the ocean. Consequently our Strawberry plants did not suffer so much from the dry weather, and last fall, when the rains came, our plants came out in fine shape—we were surprised to see how good they were.

This year we have the usual number of Strawberry plants ready for planting. Altogether, in the part of the nurseries given to Strawberries, there are about 110 acres, and a conservative estimate would place the number of plants at eleven millions. You may not want the whole number yourself, but we want to convince you that Strawberry plant growing is an important branch of our business and not a mere side-line. We have been growing plants for twenty years. At first we grew only a few thousand, then each year the acreage was increased, till now we do not think many growers in the United States produce more plants.

The average trucker and Strawberry planter does not understand a few important things about this fruit that everyone needs to know. Strawberry plants inherit the characteristics of their immediate parents. That is, if a plant that is well fed and which produces big crops of flawless berries makes runners and sets crowns, the new plants formed will probably be good ones also, and likewise produce big crops of fine fruit. On the other hand, young plants produced by parent plants that have been starved and which do not produce much good fruit, likely will not bear well, or they may produce many berries of inferior size and quality. *Plants should be produced in breeding beds—never selected from old fruiting beds if it can be helped.*

It is easy to double the yield of a bed by properly selecting the plants. There are other features than those named, that have a bearing on the amount and quality of the berries produced. Some plants seem more subject to attacks from insects and fungi. Our salt breezes make the leaves tough, and the whole plants sturdy and hardy. Shipped anywhere in the country, they retain these qualities to a remarkable degree. We always have test-beds, in which we try new varieties, and select the best plants of old varieties. Only by this constant watching can the good characteristics of any kind be kept up to standard. There are strains of the different varieties, just as there are strains of Plymouth Rock chickens, or of Holstein cattle. Get Harrison strains of Strawberry varieties, particularly of Klondike and Gandy.

We have explained in "How to Grow and Market Fruit" a good many things about growing Strawberries that we would like to tell you here, but we do not have space. Get the book. Read first the chapters on soil handling that apply to all fruits, then the special matter on Strawberries. You will find good points on every phase of the subject, from selecting the plants to marketing the fruit.

Land intended for Strawberries should be well subdued for a year or so before the plants are put in. Do not plant Strawberries on the same land an old bed grew on till it has been cultivated in other crops for two or three years. Plant in the spring. The matted row is the only practical commercial system, though the hill system has been used by some successful growers. This system undoubtedly produces the finer berries, though it requires more work. The hill system is suitable for gardens, where the plants are for recreation and entertainment rather than for the value of the berries they produce. When planting by the matted-row system, put the plants in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 15 to 24 inches apart in the rows. Allow them to "runner" all summer, and by fall you will have a thick row as wide as you permit the runners to set crowns. This should not be more than 12 or 15 inches. A cutter on the cultivator will clip the ends of runners that grow too wide.

Old beds may be burned over, then all of the matted rows but about 6 inches at the centers ought to be turned down with a landside plow. Go over the remaining plants with a hoe and cut out all that have borne fruit, leaving the remaining young plants 6 or 8 inches apart. Then level off the plowed surface between the rows with a fine-



Newly set field of Gandy Strawberries in Delaware, and part of one of the 1,200 crates harvested the next summer.



Strawberries as inter-crop between apple trees—will pay entire expenses of orchard and a profit besides

toothed cultivator, and mulch the whole surface in the fall. North of southern Pennsylvania, mulches are necessary to protect plants from cold, as well as to keep the berries out of the dirt, but south of that latitude the straw should not be put on till spring.

Harrison Strawberry plants are the best that can be produced and you will find that they will give entire satisfaction. If you have never bought any from us, include some with your order for trees, and we know you will be pleased with their quality as well as you are with the profit, or the enjoyment, from the berries they produce.

	12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000
Aroma	$0 20	$0 35	$0 50	$0 75	$1 25	$2 00	$3 50	$15 00
Bubach	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
Bedar Wood	25	40	60	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
Bismarck	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
Brandywine	25	40	60	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
Chesapeake	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	20 00
Chipman	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
Climax	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
CRESCENT	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
DUNCAN	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Early Hathaway	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
Ekey	25	40	60	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
Excelsior	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Fairfield	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Fairdale Giant	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
Fendall	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00	25 00
GANDY	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
GLEN MARY	25	40	60	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
HAVERLAND	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Johnson Early	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
KLONDIKE	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Lady Thompson	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Michel's Early	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Mascot	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	20 00
Mark Hanna	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
MILLIONAIRE	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	20 00
Missionary	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Myers' No. 1	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
New Home	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
New York	25	40	60	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
Nick Ohmer	25	40	60	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
Norwood	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	20 00
OAK'S EARLY	25	40	60	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
Oswego	25	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
PARSON'S BEAUTY	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Pineapple	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Roadside	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Sample	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	14 50
Senator Dunlap	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
SHARPLESS	25	40	60	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
Starr	25	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
Stephen's Late Champion	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	20 00

STRAWBERRIES, continued

	12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000
Superior	$0 20	$0 30	$0 40	$0 60	$1 00	$1 60	$3 00	$13 75
TENNESSEE	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Three W's	25	40	60	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
Uncle Jim	25	40	60	1 00	2 00	4 00	8 00	35 00
Warfield	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75

A LIST OF SELECT VARIETIES

The following eight varieties are those to which we particularly wish to call your attention. We have thoroughly tried out the newer ones, and will stake our reputation in the value of any and all. Plant five acres next year, using these varieties, and see what money they will bring you.

KLONDIKE. Per. Berries uniform, shapely, dark red, mild and delicious, very juicy, handsome; sell quickly. We show it in natural colors on the back cover of this book. This is an expensive thing to do, but we want our customers who were not familiar with it to have a chance of seeing how fine it really is. Plants make a remarkable growth, are tall, compact, stalks strong, leaves light green; makes abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. Yields are wonderful. Blossoms are perfect, but do not fully fertilize themselves, and need other sorts near. The name is suggestive of the results this variety brings—often a gold mine would fall behind this Strawberry in bringing profits. Our best-paying early berry.

Millionaire. Though new, has been grown and thoroughly tested beside other good sorts with entire satisfaction in every respect. Berry medium size, dark, rich red, well shaped, very showy. Latest of all Strawberries—later than Gandy—and it has all of Gandy's good points. Foliage strong, makes a very large number of plants and more quarts of berries than any kinds except the Bubach class. Blossoms perfect.

PARSONS. Per. Very popular variety. Berries begin to ripen at mid-season and continue until Gandy comes in. Dark red, thick, blunt, mild, fine in flavor and looks. Plants healthy, sturdy and produce twice as many crowns as other sorts. Parsons will thrive and is popular nearly everywhere.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC. Per. Early. Medium size; long; bright; fine grained, juicy. For western sections.

GANDY. With the exception of Millionaire, Gandy is the latest of all Strawberries. Not only does it bring the very highest prices, but yields tremendous crops of a quality that leaves nothing to be desired in flavor, texture, color and keeping qualities. Berries bright red, with somewhat smooth surface. Foliage broad and dark green. Berries are borne on long, upright stems, well above the leaves and dirt. Will not spoil if picking is neglected for a few days after they are ripe. As a late market sort and long-distance shipper, is the best kind we have grown. Plant is a perfect bloomer, strong and vigorous, but should be set near other bisexuals. The heaviest crops and most perfect fruit will grow on heavy, rich, bottom land. Our best-paying late berry.

DUNCAN. Imp. Medium to large; brilliant red, with very firm flesh, subacid flavor and excellent appearance. Not a new variety, and yet is little known. It has a great deal of merit.

Sharpless. Per. One of the largest on strong, rich, moist soil. Not so good on poor soils as a variety like the Tennessee Prolific. Ripens a deep, clear red. It is moderately firm, sweet and excellent. A good one.

Haverland. Imp. A medium early variety of fine appearance. Berries medium to large, rich, bright red, long and pointed, and very tempting in appearance. Will thrive in any soil and under almost all conditions; dark, long leaves, lots of strong runners formed; crops are nearly always large. One of the most valuable for commercial planting. Should be well pollenized by other kinds growing near.

GLEN MARY. Per. Mid-season. Strong, upright-growing; large, dark green foliage. In rich ground produces remarkable crops. Berries large, deep red, firm, juicy and ot unusually good flavor. Ideal for canning and preserving. Fine shipping sort.

CRESCENT. Imp. Medium early. Excellent with little care. Medium size; fine grained, solid, juicy; fine tart flavor.

OAK'S EARLY. Per. Extra-early. Strong grower, very productive. Berries handsome and good.



Klondike Strawberry plant bearing a full quart



Put an acre of strawberries out in the field, and they will yield more profit than five acres of corn

GENERAL LIST OF VARIETIES

Aroma. Per. Late. Strong, sturdy plants; abundant crops nearly always, even when weather and soil are unfavorable. Berries large, conical or round, very regular, dark, glossy red; quality excellent.

Bubach. Imp. Large size and handsome color are its valuable characteristics. Berries thick, meaty, fine-grained, often weighing an ounce and a quarter each. Plants thrive in any soil and in any section, and have stout crowns, with very short stems.

Bedar Wood. Per. Medium early. Plants not large, but have unusually large roots, which go deep. Dry weather has little effect on them. Foliage dark green, upright, long and narrow. Sure producer of large crops.

Bismarck. Per. Firm, scarlet berries of unusual size. Resemble Bubach in color, shape and flavor; productive.

Brandywine. Per. Late. Strong, upright, with erect fruit stems. Abundance of large berries, good color and shape; peculiar and very fine flavor. Ripens mid-season until blossoms are killed by frost.

Chipman. Per. Good, large berry, regular and uniform. Vigorous plants.

Chesapeake. Per. Late. Fruit uniformly large, firm, and without green tips. Does best in rich, damp land.

Climax. Per. Extra-early. Large; dark-red; conical, with glossy surface. Prolific fruiter.

Crescent. Imp. Medium early. Medium size; broad wedge-shaped, tapering at an obtuse angle.

Early Hathaway. Per. Medium early. Thrifty; prolific; hardy; berries firm; fine quality.

Ekey. Per. Attractive plant, very healthy. Berry is large, long, conical, slightly necked, bright crimson; good quality but too tender for long-distance shipping. Valuable for near-by markets.

Excelsior. Per. Early. Large, firm, high colored and well shaped. Immensely productive and will replace Michel's Early wherever tried. Shape and color like Wilson; plant is large and robust.

Fairdale Giant. Per. Medium to late. Berry very large, uniform, bright red; high quality. Productive.

Fendall. Per. Strong, vigorous, clean, healthy; 2 inches higher than any other variety we have. Foliage light green; has not shown the slightest blemish. Berries equal any in size and, unlike most large kinds, are of delicious flavor.

Fairfield. Per. Early. A firm berry; strong grower, with healthy foliage.

Johnson's Early. Per. Early. Healthy, vigorous; many runners. Berries large, glossy; flavor excellent.

Lady Thompson. Per. Early. Strong, upright plants, root deeply; many long runners. Thrives in all soils, but best in rich loam or sand. Berries medium to large, regular, glossy pink, solid, meaty; excellent.

Mark Hanna. Per. Large, strong plants, healthy foliage; berries large, perfect, dark red. On rich soil, with good care, will produce much fancy fruit.

Mascot. Per. Vigorous plants; ripening at same time as Gandy, and much larger.

Missionary. Per. Early. Medium size.

Michel's Early. Per. Extra-early. Healthy, rampant, many crowns. Berries scarlet, rich, mild, acid.

Myers' No. 1. Per. Very late. Extra-heavy bearer.

New Home. Per. Very late. Extra-large; bright red; firm; keeping qualities have no equal. Under normal conditions will yield great crops of splendid fruit. Good shipper.

New York. Per. Medium to late. Upright, many strong crowns. Abundant, extra-large, dark, shiny berries.

Nick Ohmer. Per. Medium to late. Popular sort. Berries beautiful carmine, large, firm; unusually delicious flavor. Long fruit stems. Fine shipper for fancy trade. Leading variety with large growers.

Norwood. Per. Believed by many to be the best all-round Strawberry. Strong, healthy, making many strong runners. Berry conical, of splendid quality; size unequaled (some berries 3 inches in diameter); bright red all the way through, growing darker with age; is firm, good keeper, ships well. Perfect blossoms, and holds size over long bearing season. We picked the first box June 18 and the last one July 18.

Pineapple. Per. Midseason. Beautiful.

Roadside. Per. Early. Large; firm.

Oswego. Originated in New York. Large berry. Very fine quality.

Sample. Imp. Late. Large size; excellent quality; bright red; very firm; rich. A standard shipping variety; also fine for home use. It ripens uniform-size fruit.

Star. Has great drought-resisting qualities. Always matures a complete crop when other varieties are failures. Second-early in ripening; one of the most profitable, always bringing fancy prices. Berry of large size and beautiful color. Very productive.

Senator Dunlap. Per. Berry medium; bright; splendid flavor; little acid. Especially suited to northern, western and central sections.

Stephen's Late Champion. Per. Late. In productiveness easily leads the standard late sorts. In appearance, size and shipping qualities is fine for near-by market. Berry large, dark red, on strong, erect stems, well above the ground.

Superior. Per. Medium early. Very productive. Stands hot weather. Berries large, glossy. Yields great.

Warfield. Imp. Early. Rampant grower, with many runners. Berries glossy, dark red, rich, exceedingly juicy, and very firm. Popular canning variety and a superior shipper. Fine in the West.

Three W's. Per. Firm and a good shipper. Foliage beautiful, clean, healthy, attractive. Medium early to late.

Uncle Jim. Per. Fancy berry. One of the richest flavored. Dark red and glossy.

What Makes Eastern Shore Strawberry Plants Better than Others

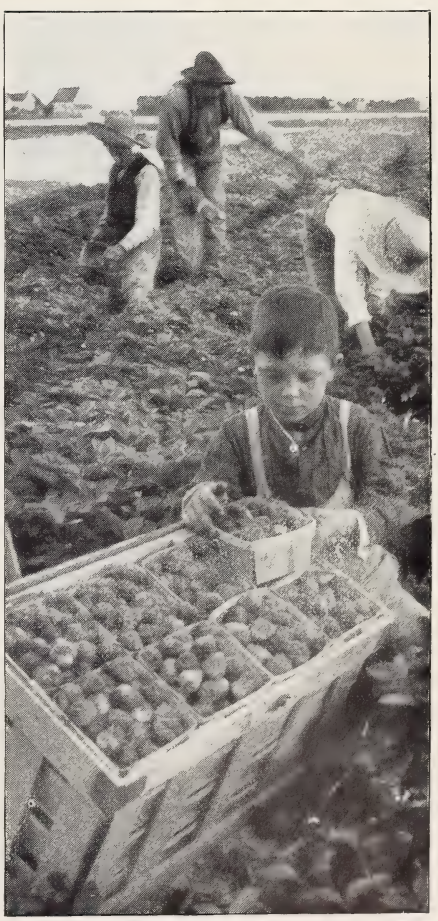
It is hard to get people who are not acquainted with our soil, the salt air, and the absence of cold weather at Berlin, to understand the differences between plants grown here and those grown in heavier soils inland.

Let us first consider the winter weather. Around the first of the year the roads were dry, except for a little while after rains, and it was warm enough to go without an overcoat. Up to that time the ground had not been frozen at all, and plants grew right along. Last summer was exceptionally dry, and till in September it looked as though there would be no Strawberry plants worth the name; but along toward the latter part of that month good rains came and everything started growing strongly.

In our section September is not fall by any means. There is as much warmth in our October and November days as May days usually have two hundred miles farther north. The plants were small when the rains did come, but they immediately started to grow, and have not ceased since. Of course the leaves do not show much growth, though they are not killed down. But it's the roots that develop and expand. Had you been here any time during December, we could have taken you out to our Strawberry division and dug out a plant with our fingers—its roots going down 6 inches and spreading out thickly till there was a whole handful on each plant.

Even with the growing weather we have, no such development of roots would be possible in any other soil. As you walk over the field, your feet sink in the same as they do when you walk after a disc harrow. It's the nature of the soil here. It is loam and clay, but is lightened with enough sand to prevent any caking or packing. Incidentally we find cultivating easier, and require less of it than we would with heavier soils. We grow plenty of legumes, apply lots of mulch and manure and fertilizer. When those Strawberry roots get started, they revel in a soil like that of a specially prepared garden. They find it easy to push out, and they get all the plant-food they can use.

The salt breezes from the ocean seem to stiffen up the fiber and make the foliage more able to withstand insects and fungi. Our plants are clean and bright. Also this salty atmosphere gives a superior hardiness and vitality, which is not lost when the plants are removed to an inland section. Planted side by side with plants propagated at an inland point, these plants usually will show by their appearance the increased thriftiness, and when it comes to bearing they greatly excel.



In our nursery test field

In "How to Grow and Market Fruit," there is some splendid advice, and it ought to do a great deal of good. I shall give you editorial notice in our next issue of "The Ranch."—J. D. DEAN, Editor "The Ranch," Kent, Washington.

I have received your bill of trees and strawberry plants and I want to thank you for the square deal you gave me as well as for the good stock.—A. L. JENNINGS, St. Joseph, Mo.

Received strawberry plants in fine shape.—J. P. VANSKIVER, Humboldt, Kans.


NORWAY MAPLE
NORWAY MAPLE
NORWAY SPRUCE
Harrison's
J. G. HARRISON & SONS, Props.
NURSERIES
BERLIN, MARYLAND
CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Useful Trees and Plants That Do Not Bear Fruit

This title is preferable to the word "Ornamentals," because these trees are useful in so many ways. All the better homes in this country owe half their improvement to the planting about them, because of the setting given the house, the protection afforded in summer and winter, and the sense of "home" added by the growing things that no house can furnish of itself.

In caring for these trees and watching them grow to full size and beauty, grown-ups and children learn to value their home more than they possibly could without having helped make it what it is. Children are taught lessons of neatness and thriftiness simply by helping to care for a hedge each year. The shade of Maples and the dark corners under evergreens are never forgotten by people who in childhood played and lived under the trees. So it goes, the more we examine into the reasons we love our homes, the more we must give credit to the growing things we cared for and perhaps unconsciously enjoyed.

Home plantings can be divided into four classes—evergreens, shade trees, hedges and shrubs. Bear in mind that you want some of each class to make your planting complete. You should have a half-dozen or more maples or similar trees about the borders of your lawn, and enough more to line both sides of the road or lane. Then there should be an evergreen windbreak of Norway Spruce or some of the large Pines toward the side of the prevailing wind. It is well, also, to have a shelter of big evergreens near the house. Such a group of trees is wonderfully attractive in both summer and winter. It can be made by using a collection of the larger-growing evergreens—Blue Spruces, Pines, Firs and Hemlocks. Stock-yards and barns always should be protected by evergreen breaks. You will not know the value of this till you see how comfortable it is behind the thick green trees when a winter storm howls down from the West or North.

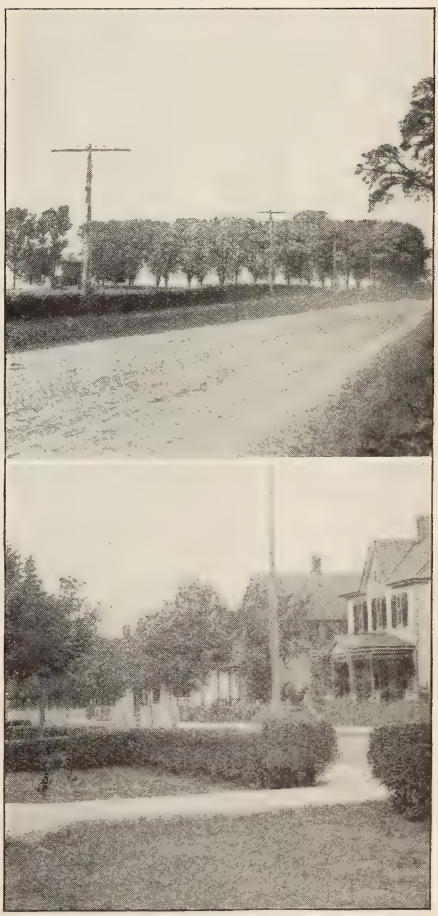
As for hedges, they can be of every height, up to 12 or 15 feet. They will fence, they will screen, or not screen, as preferred, they will mark boundaries, and they will be attractive and useful in more ways than you can think of before you have them. On farms there is no excuse for any more wire or wooden fences about the house. Plant California Privet or Arborvitæ, Norway Spruce or Hemlock, and have a live fence that will last for generations.

Shrubs are useful close up to the foundations of buildings, or under the edges of evergreens, etc. Plant them so their branches and flowers will appear against a darker background. Do not scatter them too much—better make groups in corners out of the way, or single shrubs at either side of the entrance.

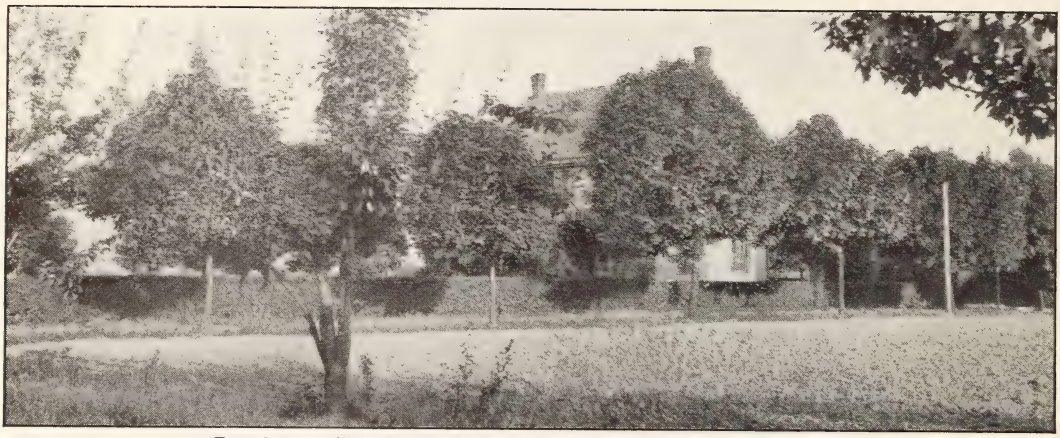
SHADE TREES AND HEDGE PLANTS

Plant shade trees away from the house. That is, put them about the edges of the lawn or yard, far enough apart to give them a chance to develop their own particular sort of crowns. A line of them along both sides of the lane or a drive always is a good thing. They should give protection to a well or spring, and if you can arrange a comfortable nook in some corner, with some trees, a bank of earth and a bench, you will have done something well worth while. In the East it is nearly always desirable to plant some deciduous trees with the evergreens in a windbreak or shelter-belt, because of the fine contrast the light-colored bark and twigs make against the dark green foliage in winter. There are a hundred different combinations of evergreens, shade trees, hedges and shrubs. While you can put up a house and live in it till the end of your days without planting a single tree or bush, yet you hardly will know what home is till you have cared for these growing things, and have watched them get larger and more perfect as they make your home more livable.

Privet and evergreen hedges are indispensable. You can have them tall, as a screen and a fence, or low, to fence and yet not hide the view. Such fences are easier to keep up than fences of wire or wood, and are permanent. California Privet, Arborvitæ and other hedge material in their classes never will grow straggly or ill-kept, even if neglected, yet will stand shearing perfectly. Because the Privet fences are so easy to keep up, they make practical field fences, turning stock, adding to the looks and hence to the value of the farm, and are in all ways satisfactory. See pages 46 and 47 for evergreen hedge trees.



Hedges and trees greatly increase the value of properties



Farm home at Viola, Delaware—Privet hedge, Norway maples and pear trees

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Millions of California Privet plants in our nursery are ready for hedges. They will be planted into many hundreds of miles of hedge in the next few months all over the country. Many thousand homes of our customers in cities and country everywhere will be made more beautiful, more restful, more valuable and better examples of what they should be. A strong and swelling movement for homes that are homes and not mere barns, is what causes the demand for this immense number of plants. Individuals here and there only could not use a fraction as many.

Hundreds of Miles of Hedge

Wonderful results can be had in fields, with line fences, and lanes and roads bordered on both sides with them. Large firms find that it pays in beauty and utility to enclose with hedges their grounds about shops, mills, stations, offices, etc. Real estate men divide and sub-divide their property with hedges. It aids the imagination of their customers to picture the perfect place of later on. Whether in country or town, California Privet helps greatly to complete the homestead, and makes for satisfaction and contentment in the daily life of those who dwell there. Park, cemetery, walk, drive, church grounds—all can use California Privet to very great advantage.

Increased Values

As a hedge, it can be trimmed into any shape,—square, round or ridged, low or high. Single bushes will make pyramids, globes, or any odd and different shapes desired. The cost for planting and up-keep is low,—less than the purchase price and repairs of a good fence of the same height. A Privet fence is practical and efficient. It will not use much space, for neither the branches nor the roots spread to any extent. California Privet is the most practically valuable hedge plant that grows. You will make no mistake in planting it, even to the extent of miles of hedge. Here is a brief description:

California Privet is a very fast-growing shrub, 8 to 12 feet tall when untrimmed. It has dark, oily, green, long-oval leaves about 2 inches long, and bears fragrant, white blossoms in clusters, like small lilac flowers. The growth of branches is compact, thick, dense. Plants can be transplanted readily. Even though naturally tall, it will stand shearing to any extent at any time in the year, and can be trimmed into hundreds of shapes. In our latitude it is almost entirely evergreen. Farther north the leaves fall very late, but the thickly interlaced branches are still sightly and attractive. No degree of cold measured in North America will kill California Privet, and it will thrive in any locality and in any soil. We have seen most perfect and beautiful hedges along the Northern Pacific Railroad near the Continental Divide, in Montana, at an elevation of nearly 6,000 feet; while at Ocean City, Maryland, seven miles from here, our plants have formed many faultless hedges within reach of the very spray of the ocean.

Description of Privet

To plant California Privet, thoroughly work a strip about 2 feet wide. Plow or dig a trench through the middle of this strip. Then set the plants about 6 inches apart in the trench and fill in with fine top soil. Dip the roots of each plant in a mud puddle before setting.

PRICE OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET

	10	100	1,000
7 to 8 ft.	$1 75	$11 00	$100 00
6 to 7 ft.	1 50	8 00	75 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 25	6 00	55 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	5 00	45 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	4 00	35 00

	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 ft.	$0 60	$3 00	$25 00
1½ to 2 ft.	50	2 50	20 00
1 to 1½ ft.	40	2 00	15 00
6 to 12 in.	30	1 50	10 00

For mail size, postpaid, add 2 cts. extra, each

Just What Privet Hedges Will Do for You

(From a local newspaper.)

The old man stepped off the forenoon train, looked around the station, over the flower bed and hedge, across to the shaded yard of the Ardell house, and started up the main street of the little town. A young man was coming down the street.

"I'm looking for a desirable home," the old man said, after they had talked a while. "I dropped off here because I liked the looks of the place from the train. Somehow I got the idea that most of the people here are prosperous, and that there must be something pleasant in the situation that most of the other towns don't have."

The young man smiled. Six years before the town had not been so inviting. As far as the streets and lawns went, its condition had been so disreputable that the Superintendent of the railroad had sent a man there to suggest a change to the leading citizens. He told them that the railroad was going to clean up its station grounds. "Most of you have put considerable money into your houses," he told them frankly; "they would be good-looking houses, too, if they had a chance, but they are tough looking now because of their surroundings. Up the road about two miles there's a farm house; yes, you know it. Well, it's a plain house, and I suppose cost only half what most of these did, but it looks and is a lot better right now. What's the reason?"

His visit produced results. First one family and then another took the piles and scattered pieces of truck away, straightened the walks, planted some roses and shrubs and hedges, and repaired the fences. In six years the change was complete. As the old man came back from his walk in the afternoon, he looked down a clean street, lined on both sides with straight, live fences, the yards neat and open in the center, with roses and shrubbery about. Up at the school-house the children were doing something with the grounds and hedge there (different from the gang around the station ten miles below, he reflected). And the next day he paid the owner of the Ardell place $6,500 for that property—the same property that had gone begging when offered for $3,900 four years before.

BARBERRY THUNBERGII

A low, spreading hedge, or single plant, the nature of which is best shown in the picture on page 45. It gets only 1½ to 3 feet high. The branches grow very thick, and, when well cared for, the hedges or clumps are round, dense, handsome and useful. Toward fall there are blossoms, and, later, berries of the brightest red, and these hang on all winter.

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 12 in.	$0 15	$1 00	$8 00	$75 00
12 to 15 in.	20	1 50	10 00	

NORWAY, SILVER AND ASH-LEAF MAPLES

Unusually Good Maples

The importance of these trees to our customers is very great. We offer them in a department of their own in order that their merits may receive the attention deserved. Both our Norway Maple and our Silver Maple trees are so unusually good that those who are about to plant certainly would be convinced that these are the trees to buy if they could see them growing here. When the effort and study it took to get the best are fully understood, their excellence will be appreciated.

A little history is necessary for an understanding of how good they really are: When we became convinced of the great merit of both Norway and Silver Maples, and saw how much better they were, for many purposes, than any other shade trees, we wanted to grow a large quantity. But it was quickly found that the best Norway Maples in the United States always were imported from Europe. American-propagated Maples did not seem to have the beauty and the vitality we saw in those grown across the water.

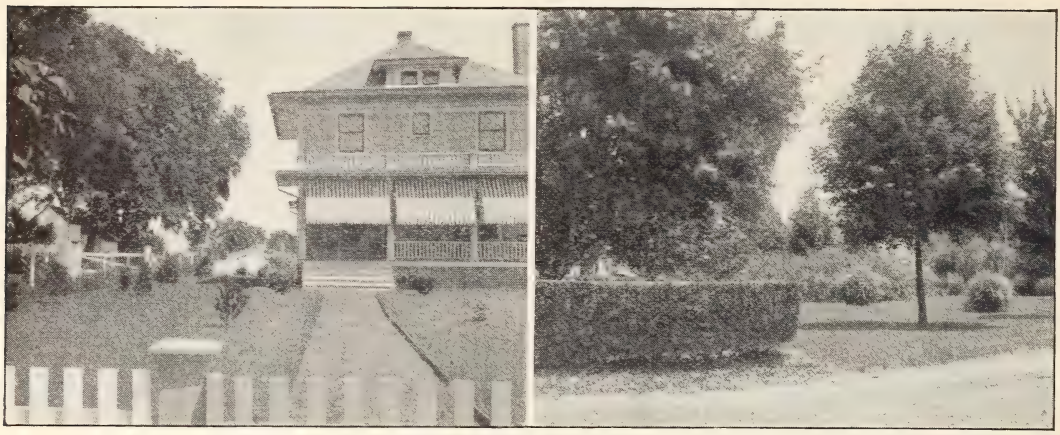
Trees from Europe

So our Mr. Orlando Harrison went to Holland, England and Belgium, where the very best shade trees in the world are grown. His trip was not one of pleasure with business as a side issue. He went for the express purpose of buying trees. Every nursery of any importance was visited, and thousands of the straightest, most thrifty and cleanest trees he could buy were selected. These were shipped to Berlin, Maryland, and planted in our nursery. We paid a high import duty on them, also very heavy freight charges, and have given them particular care in cultivation and shaping since they arrived. But we do not count anything as too expensive if it will give us the quality of trees we want.

The prices we quote are for these very trees. They are the best trees in America. All that has been said about the desirability of shade trees in general applies with double force to them. Here are brief descriptions:



What can be done with California Privet



Starting a fine home planting with shade trees and hedge, and how they will look in a few years

NORWAY MAPLE. Typical Maple leaves, large and bright green, fading to gold in the fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and strong, lending an effect of ruggedness. Growth is fast. Branches and foliage are thick and compact, and the head, which is round-topped, begins to branch not far above the ground. The tree is large—towering 50 feet high when fully grown. Splendid trees, most beautiful and desirable. For lining the sides of lanes and roads, for a lawn, to protect the house from sun and weather, for shade, for beauty and satisfaction, and for real permanent worth in all landscape planting there are no other trees in its class. Norway Maples are at home in the mountains, but will thrive at any elevation, and in nearly any soil to be found in this country.

	Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft., ½in.	$0 30	$2 50	$22 00	$200 00
5 to 6 ft., ⅝in.	40	3 00	27 00	250 00
6 to 7 ft., ¾in.	50	4 00	32 00	300 00
7 to 8 ft., 1 in.	75	7 00	60 00	500 00
8 to 9 ft., 1¼ in.	1 00	9 00	80 00	700 00
9 to 10 ft. 1½ in.	1 50	14 00	130 00	1250 00
10 to 12 ft. 2 in.	2 00			
12 to 14 ft., 3 in.	3 00			

Prices on larger grades submitted on application

Silver Maple. The name comes from the color of leaves. Underneath these are the same shade as new, bright silver; on top they are light green. Many of them are carried on their edges, and when wind blows the trees are alive with silver and green flashes. In the fall the leaves fade to pale yellow. Growth is faster than that of any other Maple, and probably faster than that of any other shade tree. Branches are slim and dainty rather than heavy, and the form of growth is spreading. Gets very large eventually—as high as 120 feet sometimes—and does well over nearly all the United States. Makes splendid quick screens or quick shade. On streets and in parks is extensively planted, and is very fine.

	Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft., ½in.	$0 15	$1 25	$12 00	$100 00
5 to 6 ft., ⅝in.	20	1 75	15 00	125 00
6 to 7 ft., ¾in.	25	2 00	17 50	150 00
7 to 8 ft., 1 in.	30	2 25	20 00	175 00
8 to 9 ft., 1¼ in.	35	2 50	22 00	200 00
9 to 10 ft., 1½ in.	40	2 75	25 00	225 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in.	45	4 00	30 00	250 00
12 to 14 ft., 3 in.	50	4 50		

The larger sizes subject to special quotations.

Ash-Leaf Maple, or **Box Elder.** Rapid growing, spreading tree which gets quite large. Stands drought and cold, and thrives almost anywhere.

	Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft., ½in.	$0 15	$1 25	$12 00	$100 00
5 to 7 ft., ¾in.	20	1 75	15 00	125 00
7 to 8 ft., 1 in.	30	2 25	20 00	175 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ in.	35	2 50	22 00	200 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in.	50	4 50	40 00	350 00
12 to 14 ft., 3 in.	75	7 00		

Red Colchicum Maple. A spreading, but regular and even-growing tree which never gets very large, and does not grow very fast. It is a native of the Orient, and is chiefly valued for its gorgeous oriental leaves. They are dark, blood-red color when coming out, then green, and last, in the fall, they are yellow and orange. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, $7 for 10.

Sugar Maple. Not far from the head of the list of handsome and all-round good shade trees for street and lawn. Leaves in summer are green and beautiful; in autumn, scarlet and orange. Growth thick and dense. Gets very large and stately.

	Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft., ½in.	$0 30	$2 50	$22 00	$200 00
5 to 6 ft., ⅝in.	40	3 00	27 00	250 00
6 to 7 ft., ¾in.	50	4 00	32 00	300 00
7 to 8 ft., 1 in.	75	7 00	60 00	500 00
8 to 9 ft., 1¼ in.	1 00	9 00	80 00	700 00

Schwedleri Maple. This Maple has three distinct changes of dress in a season. The spring color scheme is purple and crimson; that of summer months dark green, and when fall comes the trees don tones of brown and yellowish red. It is certainly a fashion-following member of the Maple family, and, while in no way ignoring its relationship, it insists on all the latest styles in cut of leaves and growth of branches besides the most harmonizing colors. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, $6 for 10.

Black Ash. Thrives naturally over all the eastern part of the United States and Canada. Branches grow in an upright form with a compact crown Leaves dark above and pale beneath. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, $5 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., 60 cts. each, $6 for 10.

Purple Beech. Beeches are hardy and healthy. Will do well wherever started, and no insects or fungi bother them. Grow large, spreading and majestic. Smooth, gray bark and purple leaves are the strong points. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each.

American Sweet Chestnut. This is the "Spreading Chestnut Tree" of our youth, which is at home from the Lakes to the Gulf. It is a most valuable shade tree, and is not excelled by any in imposing

effect. Growth is very rapid and very sturdy. Large, thick limbs, forming a broad, round top. Nuts add to its worth. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

Catalpa (Indian Bean Tree). A showy tree, native in the South. It is heavy branched and the wood is brittle, while the spreading growth makes a broad crown. The first frost brings down the leaves. In the spring the trees bear showy flowers, about 2 inches across; white with yellow and purple spots. These are followed with hanging pods about 18 inches long.

	Each	10	100	1,000
4 to 5 ft., ½in.	$0 15	$1 25	$12 00	$100 00
5 to 6 ft., ⅝in.	20	1 75	15 00	125 00
6 to 7 ft., ¾in.	25	2 00	17 50	150 00
7 to 8 ft., 1 in.	30	2 25	20 00	175 00
8 to 9 ft., 1¼ in.	35	2 50	22 00	200 00
9 to 10 ft., 1½ in.	40	2 75	25 00	225 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in.	50	4 50		

Spanish Chestnut. A broad, round, fast-growing tree with bright green leaves, soon fading to handsome yellow. In June there are showy flowers and in the fall many large nuts. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts.

American Elm. Grows wild over the United States, but is a great deal finer when cultivated. With wide-spreading, gracefully curving branches growing up in a form like the outline of long-stemmed flowers in a tall vase. The handsomest American lawn tree. 6 to 8 ft., 60c. ea, $6 for 10, $45 per 100; 8 to 10 ft., 75c. ea, $7 for 10, $50 per 100.

European Horse-Chestnut. This is the common Horse-Chestnut, so popular and so widely planted on streets and lawns. White and red flowers in 8- to 12-inch clusters in May. Large, attractive, prickly nut cores. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, $5 for 10, $35 per 100.

White Horse-Chestnut. 1 to 2 ft., $4 per 100.

Double White Horse-Chestnut. 3 to 4 ft., $8 per 100.

Red Horse-Chestnut. 2 to 3 ft., $10 per 100.

Oriental Plane. A tree of which there is a greater number in cultivation or for shade than there are growing wild. One of the very best of all trees for street planting. Has a very wide, round-topped head and heavy, thick trunk and branches. The bark is whitened. 1 to 2 ft., 1-yr., $6 per 1,000. 7 to 8 ft., 60 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., 75c.

Tulip Poplar. Grows large, with a rounded top. Blooms early in the spring, with fuzzy little blossoms. In the fall, just after the first frosts, the colors are very fine. Both leaves and branches grow very thick and close. 6 to 7 ft., 50c. each, $4 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts. each, $6 for 10.

Smoke Tree, Purple Fringe. Pretty tree or shrub—between the two—with pale purple flowers and red and yellow foliage after the first flush of spring; blossoms in long, loose clusters, which soon become feathery edged and conceal their true outline. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

Texas Umbrella Tree. A rapid grower, with handsome shape, beautiful flowers and attractive fruit. The flowers are lilac-colored and come in April, in graceful panicles, and are followed by yellowish, opaque berries. Dense, round, spreading umbrella-like head. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., $1.

American Linden, or **Basswood.** A fast-growing, graceful tree which is handsome enough to adorn any surroundings. Leaves heart-shaped and dark from above, pale from beneath. They bear creamy white flowers in graceful clusters very early in the summer, and these are very popular with the bees. 5 to 6 ft., 60 cts. each, $5 for 10, $40 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts., each, $7 for 10, $50 per 100.

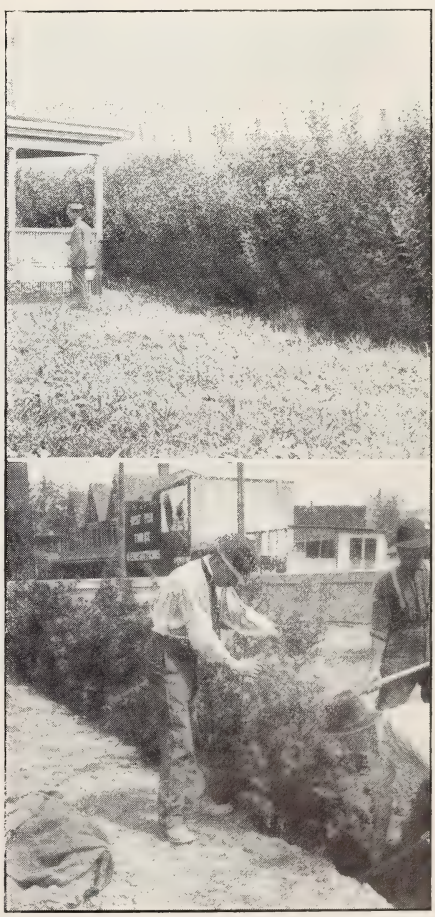
Honey Locust. A handsome tree for planting singly or in a hedge. It naturally grows large and spreading, but if kept trimmed will be close and thick. It has dark green leaves, fading yellow in early autumn, and flat, dark brown pods 18 inches long, hanging downward. Hardy and good. 2 to 3 ft., 15 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 20 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 25 cts.

Carolina Poplar. This has been the most popular park and street tree during the last generation. It grows a symmetrical, pyramid-shaped head and has glossy leaves. We have extra-good young trees. 5 to 6 ft., 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100; 6 to 8 ft., 35 cts. each, $3 for 10, $18 per 100; 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $20 per 100.

Cut-leaved Weeping Beech. Tall, splendid, vigorous growing, with branches drooping, and is odd and fine; foliage deeply cut and the bark silvery white. 6 to 8 ft., $1 each; 8 to 10 ft., $2 each.

Black Walnut. Walnut trees are handsome and useful for ornament, or in groves for combined profit and appearance; noble, with a straight trunk and a regular, shapely, round-topped crown. The leaves are yellow-green, and early turn entirely yellow. Nuts here and there in pairs or in threes or singly. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, $3 for 10, $20 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $30 per 100.

English Yew. Travelers in England notice these low, dark green, old trees everywhere. They are not so common here, but, as they do well, and offer splendid chances for trimming into any odd shape or form, they should be used extensively. 18 to 24 in., 40c. ea, $3 for 10, 2 to 3 ft., 50c. ea, $4 for 10.



Above, high privet screen—three years old; below, planting an arborvitæ hedge


Harrison's
J. HARRISON & SONS, Props.
NURSERIES
BERLIN, MARYLAND
RAY
PEACH

Shrubs

These plants are useful in finishing out the planting scheme started by shade trees and evergreens, and in bringing out the full beauty of a house. Splendid effects can be had by properly placing the larger trees, and by building a handsome house, but these will not appear at their best till you have given them the proper setting.

Plant shrubs at the base of evergreens, near the edge of the yard or lawn, and also close up to the foundation of the buildings. The taller foliage or structure will then merge into the whole landscape instead of standing out like a newly built house. The darker foliage of the evergreens behind the light bark and leaves and flowers of the shrubs will harmonize well. A half-dozen shrubs planted near a gate or road will be splendid every time.

Japanese Azalea. A shrub that is literally covered with flowers in the spring, which come before those of the Rhododendron, and which compare with climbing roses in size and beauty. Almost every color; hardy. 15 to 25 buds, 12 in., 50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

Bay Trees. Small trees usually grown in tubs and trained either as pyramids from the ground up, or as standards with straight trunk and round head. Hardy outside only in the South. We imported a choice lot of trees from Europe. 40- to 44-inch stems and 30-inch crowns at $6 each, $10 for 2.

BOXWOOD. For single specimens this is a large shrub which can be trimmed into almost any shape desired. Grows nicely and evenly, and very dense. 6 to 12 in., 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $18 per 100; 12 to 18 in., 40 cts. each, $3.50 for 10, $20 per 100.

Euonymus. Noted for the brilliant-colored leaves in the autumn and for the bright fruit. They are finest when massed, either with other shrubs blooming earlier or later, or alone. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, $7 for 10.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. A grand and showy shrub which gives a splendid effect in a border or bed, singly or massed. The colors of flowers change as the season advances—in spring they are the pink and white of youth, while by the time autumn comes they have reached the bronze of old age. Flowers in large clusters. Pruned. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Blue Hydrangea (Japanese Hydrangea). As they grow around our front porch, they have very blue flowers. The foliage is intense shiny green, and the whole shrub is very showy. South, they stand the cold, but in the North require protection. 12 in., 35 cts. each, $3 for 10; 18 in., 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Cherry Laurel. A small tree with twisted, bushy branches, and handsome, shining foliage. In April or May bears hosts of white flowers resembling cherry blossoms; does well in tubs; sometimes called the Mock Orange of the South. Will not stand zero weather. 3 to 4 ft., $3 each, $5 for 2. Dwarf pyramid form, $2 each.

Magnolia, Soulange's. A hybrid tree-shrub, handsome in leaves and flowers. Flowers come and go before the leaves expand. Blossoms white, with rosy tints, fragrant, large, cup-shaped. 2 to 3 ft., $1; 4 to 5 ft., $3.

Hall's Japan Magnolia (Starry Magnolia). A tree-shrub with spreading branches, like the cucumber tree. It has the Magnolia habit of blooming in the very early spring before the leaves come out. Fragrant flowers 3 inches across. 3 to 4 ft., $1 each, $9 for 10.

Rose of Sharon (Althea). Best shrub for flowers in late summer. Blossoms in great profusion and in all colors, from white to dark maroon. Grows tall; branches stand up. Assorted colors. 25 cts. each, $18 per 100, $150 per 1,000.

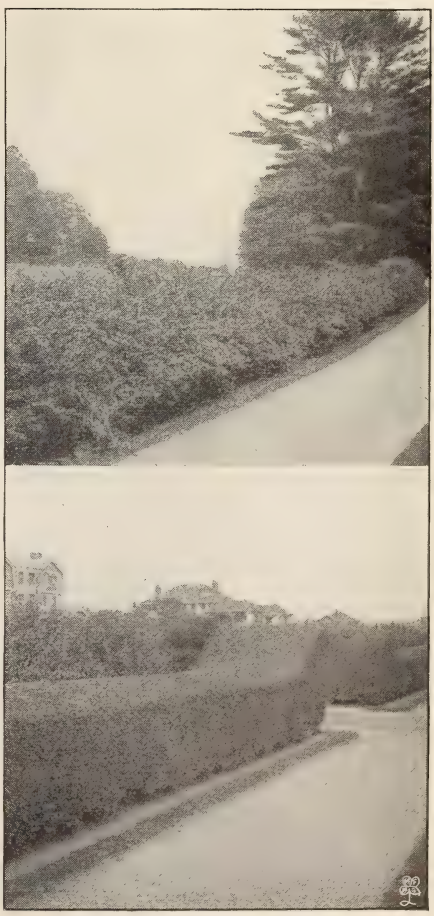
RHODODENDRON

Under evergreens, near to the boundaries of grounds, and close up to buildings, this evergreen connects the trees and buildings with the lower growth, and produces that unbroken landscape that is so fine when successfully arranged. A single specimen is fine also. Rhododendron loves shade but it does not require it.

Catawba Rhododendron. Large white flowers in clusters late in spring. One branchlet will carry dozens of blossoms. Long, narrow leaves in clusters at ends of branches. 18 to 24 in., $1 each, $10 per doz.

Purple. Like the white variety in every way except in color of flowers. 18 to 24 in., $1 each.

Ponticum. Purple, not so hardy as the Grandiflora; grows 10 feet high. 10 to 15 buds, 15 in., $1 each.



Barberry hedge above; Privet fence below



Norway Spruce windbreaks protecting fine young apple orchard—a splendid combination. Such windbreaks are good around barns, houses and fields anywhere

Evergreens

By far the most important use of Evergreens is for windbreaks. Norway Spruce, Scotch, Austrian and White Pine, American Arborvitæ, Blue Cedar and Hemlock Spruce grow rapidly and thick and make a windbreak that soon shuts out wind and snow and sleet in winter, or dry, hot winds in summer. In the Central West, farmers have found that it pays them to have evergreen windbreaks protecting their fields every 300 yards. The chief benefit comes from preventing evaporation during dry summers. In case you have a truck patch, or any piece of land where the crop is valuable, a break on the side of the prevailing winds will conserve a great deal of precious moisture. Stock-yards and barns should be protected by evergreen breaks.

In the case of orchards, moisture is conserved and, in addition, the Evergreens will eliminate practically all danger of crops blowing off in a gale. Spraying, picking and other orchard work can be done in break-protected orchards on windy days, where you would have to stop if the wind had full sweep. In "How to Grow and Market Fruit," we have fully explained the use of breaks for orchards.

Write us, if you do not know what would be required, telling about your situation, giving measurements, etc., and we will suggest a planting plan, tell you what trees will be required and their cost.

AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Much used for hedges, screens, singly on lawns, and in tubs for porches, etc. It is a handsome little tree, and if allowed to grow naturally will be quite tall and pyramid-shaped. Can be trimmed and kept in any form and height. In the summer the foliage is bright green above, yellowish beneath, and when winter comes this changes to the richest tones of brown and bronze. 15 in., 20 cts. each, $2 for 10, $7 per 100; 15 to 18 in., 25 cts. each, $2.50 for 10, $9 per 100; 18 to 25 in., 35 cts. each, $3 for 10, $20 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, $4 for 10, $25 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, $6 for 10, $40 per 100.

Globular Arborvitæ. Bright green color and globe-shaped form made by the dense, compact growth of branches and foliage, and odd and different, yet graceful and formal. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., $1 each.

George Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ. A very handsome tree, growing in broad, pyramidal form. Its most striking feature is that each season's growth is a golden yellow color all that year. 12 in., 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $30 per 100; 18 to 24 in., $1 each, $9 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., $1.50 each, $12.50 for 10.

Japanese Arborvitæ. A small, conical-growing tree, with right-angle branches and lustrous green foliage. Prices the same as for Golden.

Oriental Arborvitæ. Low, thick, bushy and compact evergreens. They are very hardy, and will grow anywhere. The foliage is bright green in summer, but gets bronze or yellow in winter. 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

Pyramidal Arborvitæ. The name is descriptive. It is narrow-based, pointed, very upright, dense and compact. Planted under the branch tips of a wide-spreading tree, it has the effect of a column supporting the bulk above. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $30 per 100, $250 per 1,000; 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, $3 for 10, $20 per 100, $175 per 1,000; 4 to 5 ft., $1 each, $7.50 for 10.

Siberian Arborvitæ. A dense, sharp-pointed, broad-based little tree, with greenish brown foliage toward the top and bluish foliage on lower branches, which are short and stiff. 3 ft., 75 cts. each, $6 for 10.

Western Arborvitæ. A rapid grower, regular and handsome in form. Color is glossy green above with silvery spots beneath. It grows tall and narrow, with short branches hanging down. 3 ft., $6 for 10; 2 ft., $4 for 10.

Juniperus Virginiana. Blue Cedar has the spicy fragrance, beauty, hardiness and adaptability of Red Cedar, and in addition, is a vigorous grower, with handsome foliage, both in color and compactness. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts., each $3 for 10, $20 per 100, $175 per 1,000; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $30 per 100, $250 per 1,000; 4 to 5 ft., $1 each, $7.50 for 10.

Indian Cedar, or **Deodara Cedar.** Bluish green color. It is of majestic pyramid shape and the evergreen leaves grow in bunches, with cones 5 and 6 inches long here and there in the branches. 12 to 18 in., 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100; 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $35 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, $6 for 10.

Golden Plume-like Cypress. The young growth has the old-gold color which contrasts so richly with the dark green of older foliage. 3 to 4 ft., $1 ea.

Japanese Cypress. In making up picturesque landscapes in limited space this tree should be the center of interest. Is trimmed into all shapes. Naturally, it is a perfect-shaped, strong, miniature tree. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each; 5 to 6 ft., $1.50 each.

Cypress, Glory of Boskoop. Tall and slender trees with feathery, fern-like, blue-green foliage. The gracefully curving branches droop just a little. It is quite hardy south of 45 degrees. 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, $4 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., $1 each, $7.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., $1.50 each, $12.50 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., $2 each.

Cephalonian Fir. The growth is stiff and rigid in every limb and twig, and the tree is wide-spreading and stately. From above it is dark green; from below, pale green. Six-inch grayish brown cones. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Spanish Fir. Not hardy north of the Lakes. Branches and leaves stand out on all sides, are bright green above, whitish beneath; 4-inch brown cones. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Nordmann's Fir. Very hardy; symmetrical and even. The foliage is dark above, silvery beneath; cones are dark brown. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, $4.50 for 10; 24 in., 75 cts. each, $6 for 10.

Silver Fir. Like nearly all Fir trees, this one grows tall, regular and even. Leaves silvery gray as you look up, dark green from above. Cones 5 to 6 inches long. 8 to 12 in., 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10; 12 to 24 in., 50 cts. each.

White Fir. Rapid growth, majestic size, graceful shape and branches, handsome foliage. Broad leaves, light green on top, silvery beneath; cones 5 inches long. Very hardy. 1 to 2 ft., $1 each.

Irish Juniper. Junipers are handsome evergreens; always are neat and clean. This variety grows exceptionally slim and column-like. The branches grow almost straight up, and a 7- or 8-foot tree will not be more than a foot and a half thick. 1 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each.

Common Juniper. A very dwarf tree which is quite common in the West, but rare in the East. Branches start low, grow horizontally, then curve up at the ends. Foliage thick and gray-green; shape conical, tall, narrow. 18 to 24 in., 50c. each; 2 to 3 ft., 75c. each; 3 to 4 ft. $1 ea.

Austrian Pine. Fast-growing, dense-foliage tree, adapted to any soil and location. It grows both tall and sturdy, with broad, round crown. Three-inch yellowish cones. 1½ ft., 50 cts. each; 2 to 3 ft., $1 each.

Scotch Pine. A large tree which grows quickly and is hardy and healthy. Foliage bluish green and very dense, and it bears reddish cones about 2 inches long. The drooping branches are small and the trunk large. 1½ ft., 50 cts. each; 3 to 4 ft., $1 each.

Canadian Hemlock Spruce. At home in the Hudson Bay district these trees grow into impassable thickets. Alone, become most imposing—growing very tall and regular. Foliage shiny, dark green, and the small branches droop from a heavy trunk. Half-inch cones. 18 to 24 in., $1 each; 2 to 3 ft., $1.50; 3 to 4 ft., $2; 4 to 5 ft., $3, 5 to 6 ft. $4.

Douglas Spruce. Branches droop in a slight curve from the trunk. Foliage grows downward from the side of each branch, the tips of which carry 3- and 4-inch cones. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts.; 18 to 24 in., 75 cts.

Koster's Blue Spruce. Foliage intense, silvery blue and very dense on the branch ends; rapid grower, and has regular, slim branches. We have the finest stock of this to be found in the United States. 12 in., $1.50; 18 to 24 in., $2; 30 in., $5; 36 in., $6.

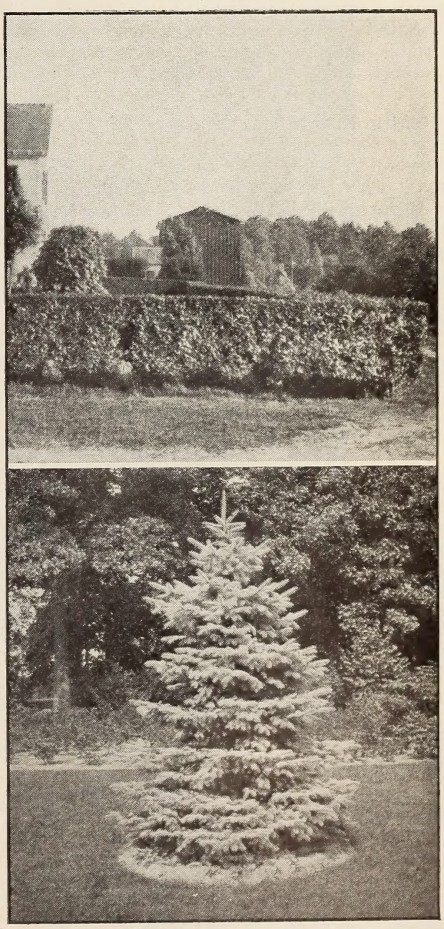
Colorado Blue Spruce. Foliage blue and sage—that distinct color which is so rare in the East. Tree usually has a symmetrically shaped, narrow-pointed or rounding top; is hardy and quick-growing. 6 to 12 in., 75 cts.; 1 ft., $1; 2 ft., $2; 3 ft., $3; 4 ft., $6.

NORWAY SPRUCE. During the past twenty-five years the most widely planted Spruce. It is fast growing, tall, graceful and handsome, at home in any place you put it, and is suitable for both windbreaks and ornament.

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 12 in.	$0 15	$1 25	$12 00	$100 00
12 to 18 in.	20	1 75	15 00	125 00
18 to 24 in.	25	2 00	17 50	150 00
24 to 30 in.	30	2 25	20 00	175 00
30 to 36 in.	35	2 50	22 00	200 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	2 75	25 00	225 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 50	35 00	300 00

White Spruce. Has light foliage, with an agreeable odor. The cones are short and slim—less than 2 inches long, and a glossy brown. Native in the northern United States and Canada. Hardy anywhere, and one of the best evergreens for windbreaks, shelter-groups and belts in the North and West; 12 to 18 inches, 50 cts.; 18 to 24 inches, 75 cts.

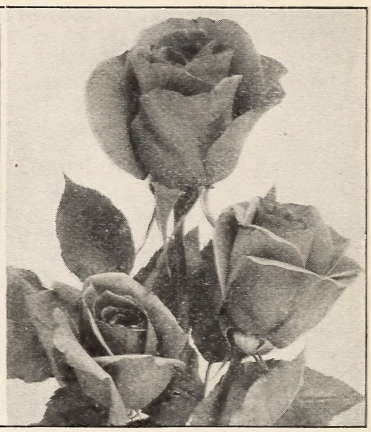
Retinospora. Four varieties, including Golden. Fast-growing trees suitable for all sorts of uses. 1 to 1½ ft., $8, $10 and $12 per 100. Write.



Privet hedge and beautiful Blue Spruce

Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md.





A Rose garden is one of the things that make a home

Roses

The practical person too often neglects to make the home as beautiful as possible. Some members of a family may care a great deal for flowers, and to them their Roses are just as important as pets or machines or other hobbies are to those who like them. Plant Roses, and when you come in tired, when work and affairs seem to go too fast, the blooming beauties will have a great influence, quietly, but none the less surely, smoothing your way for you. The Polyantha Roses, the Baby Ramblers, will make your Rose beds. The climbers, the Ramblers, will cover porches, trellises or fences. All the Ramblers bear their flowers in large clusters, and there are thousands of the clusters.

Prices of all kinds, 30 cts. each, $3 a dozen, $20 per 100

Baby Rambler. Dwarf plants, which are the better for severe pruning. Flowers crimson-pink, coming all summer. Fine in groups of a dozen or two bushes; makes a wonderful hedge.

Philadelphia Rambler. Red of the most intense and lasting, flowers heavy and full, clusters are broad and thickly set. Will grow 10 or 15 or more feet a season and will climb over anything.

Crimson Rambler. The old reliable red Climbing Rose.

Dorothy Perkins. A splendid climber bearing shell-pink flowers in clusters; otherwise in all ways like Philadelphia Rambler.

Kaiserin. White; blooms many times.

General Jack. The reddest Rose we know of. The flowers are borne in profusion.

Gruss an Teplitz. Fine red. Flowers beautiful shape.

Meteor. Very large flowers once or twice a summer. The form is perfect, the fragrance exquisite.

Sunset. Flowers of the purest yellow. Needs protection in the North.

American Beauty. Absolutely the finest pink Rose. Requires care to make it bloom its best.

Killarney. Flowers of the purest white; splendid in form and odor. Needs a mulch in winter.

Blanche Moreau. White flowers.

HARDY PEONIES

Peonies are absolutely hardy and will thrive in a good soil, whether in beds or pots. They are not bothered by insects or fungi, and have attractive foliage. A few cents' expense and ten minutes' work is often rewarded by a magnificent series of bloom. 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $25 per 100. Assorted varieties.

Agida
Rosea elegans
Rubrum triumphans
Duc de Cayes
Faust
Prince Pr. d'Arenberg
Bagnii
Delache
Anemoneflora rubra (rose)
Duchesse de Nemours (sulphur)
Cytheree
Speciosa striata
Festiva (creamy white)
Purpurea superba (carmine)
Festiva maxima (white)
Mutabilis
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Winesap Apples....2d cover
Yellow Transparent Apples 11
York Imperial Apples 3d cov.

The McFarland Publicity Service, Harrisburg, Pa.



York Imperial Apples, two-thirds natural size, as grown here

Harrison's

J.C. HARRISON & SONS, Props.

NURSERIES

BERLIN, MARYLAND

